

Utah State University

DigitalCommons@USU

---

All Graduate Theses and Dissertations

Graduate Studies

---

5-1940

## Utah State Agricultural College Graduates Now Living in Other States

Robert Dawson Simpson

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd>



Part of the [Dairy Science Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Simpson, Robert Dawson, "Utah State Agricultural College Graduates Now Living in Other States" (1940).  
*All Graduate Theses and Dissertations*. 1795.

<https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/1795>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate Studies at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Graduate Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@usu.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@usu.edu).



UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATES NOW LIVING IN OTHER STATES

by

Robert Dawson Simpson

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Science

in the

School of Commerce

Utah State Agricultural College

1940

Approved:

---

Major Professor

---

For English Department

---

Dean of School of Commerce

---

Chairman of Committee on Graduate Work

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sincere appreciation is extended to Dr. Joseph A. Geddes and to Professor Joseph Symons, of the Sociology Department of Utah State Agricultural College, for their many helpful criticisms in arrangement and presentation of this thesis.

The writer is also indebted to Mrs. Carmen Fredricksen for suggestions in planning the manuscript; and to Mr. Erwin Clements and the Registrar's office for their hospitality in making records of the Alumni accessible to the writer.

Robert Dawson Simpson

## Table of Contents

Page

### Acknowledgments

### List of Tables

### List of Figures

### Preface

Introduction.....	1
-------------------	---

Part I Parents and Family Background.....	7
---	---

Residence.....	7
Education.....	10
Religion.....	13
Occupation.....	15
Nationality.....	17
Age.....	19
Number of Children in Family.....	21
Number of Children Deceased.....	23

Part II Present Status of Graduates.....	26
--	----

Pre-college Residence.....	26
Present Residence.....	34
Schools Registered in at the College.....	39
Present Occupation.....	46
Relationship of College Training to Present Occupation.....	48
Present Major Cultural Interests.....	50
Fields of Voluntary Service of Graduates.....	53

General Summary.....	57
----------------------	----

Bibliography.....	62
-------------------	----

### Appendix

# LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Table Title	Page
I	Comparison of farm residence groups made up of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	9
II	Highest school grade completed by parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	12
III	Nationality derivation of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	18
IV	Number of children in family of parents of Utah State Agricultural graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	22
V	Number of children deceased before age 21 of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	24
VI	Pre-college residence by states and counties of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	27
VII	Present residence of graduates of the Utah State Agricultural College living outside Utah in fall of 1939.	35
VIII	Registration by schools of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	41
IX	Registration by schools of Utah State Agricultural College graduates 1900-1939.	44
X	Major cultural interest of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	51
XI	Fields of most important voluntary services of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939.	54

- A. Religious affiliation of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939. Appendix
- B. Present or latest vocation of Fathers of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939. Appendix
- C. Comparison of the ages of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939. Appendix
- D. Classification of occupation of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939. Appendix
- E. Comparison of the type of college training with the present occupation of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939. Appendix

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Figure Title	Page
1.	Percentage of parents of out-of-state graduates living in respective residential groups, at time of graduates entrance to college, for entire period studied.	8
2.	Religious affiliation of fathers and mothers of out-of-state graduates, 1894-1939.	14
3.	Vocational classification of fathers of out-of-state graduates by 10-year intervals and for period 1894-1939, as of 1939.	16
4.	Percentage of parents of out-of-state graduates in respective age groups, at time of graduates entrance into college, 1894-1939.	20
5.	Registration by schools, sex and total group for out-of-state graduates, for the total period 1894-1939.	40
6.	Occupational classification of out-of-state graduates by 10-year intervals and for the period 1894-1939, as of 1939.	47
7.	Graphic representation of the type of college training versus present occupation of out-of-state graduates 1894-1939.	49
8.	Pre-college residence for Utah of Utah State Agricultural College graduates in terms of percentages coming from separate Utah Counties, 1894-1939.	31
9.	Pre-college residence for Idaho of Utah State Agricultural College graduates in terms of percentages coming from major contributing Idaho Counties, 1894-1939.	App.

## PREFACE

This is a study of graduates of the Utah State Agricultural College who have left Utah and are now residing elsewhere. Inquiries by faculty members and interested alumni, as well as the writer's own interest in the subject of migration, prompted the organization of this study.

The immediate reason for the inquiry was an enlarging interest on the campus concerning the present whereabouts of graduates who have left the state. When present residence was ascertained, other questions arose. What kind of employment had migrating graduates secured? What major interests were had? What important voluntary public services are graduates rendering to community and other organizations? What were the family backgrounds of graduates who left the state.

This study will not attempt to answer the question, why do graduates go to this or that state? To learn where people have moved in the past does not in itself indicate where other people should go in the future. The following pages deal only with what has happened, not with what should have happened or what should be done in the future.

This study attests the need for more adequate data. It is an item of social importance that an adequate record of graduate migration be retained. Existing materials can be turned to significant uses. The growing import of the problem of placement, and demands that future graduates be supplied with more adequate information than their predecessors.



## INTRODUCTION

The intensity of the pressure of population on an area may be increased on three occasions. Economic and social opportunities may contract; population may increase; or both these factors may combine to increase the intensity of pressure. This pressure, naturally, can be diminished either by an increase of opportunity or an diminution of population.

There is a sort of inertia which retards population movement and helps to determine how much migration takes place. People are sometimes content to remain in a land of contracted opportunities because of psychological inhibitions. Physical isolation, prejudice, ignorance, lack of initiative, etc. might also be mentioned.

Sometimes there are other considerations which regulate a migratory movement, such as the desire for religious freedom which impelled the emigrations of Pilgrims and Puritans and the cross-continent trek of the Mormons. But these situations are the exception rather than the rule, and even they could perhaps come under the head of "migrations resulting from decreased social opportunities."

During the early history of the United States, internal migration was relatively simple and easily understood. Agricultural problems associated with colonization and operation of new farming lands were involved. As long as new land remained, this process continued, intensified, of course, when economic opportunities were at a low ebb in more populous areas.

But changes today are harder to understand. During the last half century, western culture has absorbed new elements which have brought about a complete transformation in both urban and rural culture. Agriculture has been mechanized; a farmer sells his crop for cash, instead of subsisting on his farm's produce.

Mechanization has permitted an amazing urban concentration of population which rivals anything in world history. At no time since man's activities have been recorded did cities rise so fast as from 1880 to 1930. Only 28 percent of the nation's people lived in cities in 1880, but in 1930 twice that number, 56 percent resided in urban communities.

This movement indicated a complete reversal in the direction of migration. Up to 1880 people shifted steadily from city to country, but when farm lands were all appropriated, the shift was back to city life.

Speed of migration in the last 50 years has also greatly changed. Improved means of communication and movement: automobiles, good highways, good transportation, have greatly increased mobility of population.

But now the speed and direction of migration seems bewildering and aimless. The "back to the farm" movement is no satire, since the depression has inspired recent actual migratory shifts in that direction. Similarly, adverse economic conditions have struck at small farmers so that the highways of the nation are filled with myriad "Grapes of Wrath".

These are the conditions which have brought concern to colleges and universities, and to the writer as a representative of these groups. One of the purposes of a college is to enable its graduates better to adapt themselves for the purpose of contributing something to the scheme of society. Migration, since it indicates extent and scope of opportunities in a given area, indicates what contribution college graduates are making to society.

Data dealing with Utah State Agricultural College graduates who have undergone considerable mobility is very meager. Despite its vast social importance, this subject has all but been ignored. Quantitative information which deals with the specific problem is practically nonexistent. However, there have been surveys which throw some light on the subject. Each survey deals with some other problem, but by piecing together significant results from the separate studies one can arrive at a fairly coherent story of the movements of graduates of the college. The large size of the family in Utah, the small size of farms and the slower rate of mechanization constitute factors to be reckoned with.

Purpose. In organizing this study the writer's principal objective was first to isolate a group--in this case the graduates of the U.S.A.C who have migrated from the state--and then to observe this group with respect to certain characteristics.

The basic purpose of the investigation has been to ascertain what the migrating graduates of the College are doing, what preliminary training they have received, where they have located, what they do for a living, what their major cultural interests are, and what important voluntary services they are rendering. It includes also a study of family background.

Methods. To obtain material for this study, all the pertinent records of the Utah State Alumni and Registrar's offices were used, and a questionnaire was sent to the members of the graduating groups studied.

Scope. This study was based upon Alumni and Registrar's office material and a 46.3 percent sample of all graduated students who have left the state. The sample is made up of that portion of out-of-state alumni who were willing to fill in and return the schedules sent them. This amounted to 763 out of 1647 who had departed.

Plans, because of time and space limits, necessarily could include only those locating outside Utah. No comparable study of in-state Utah State Agricultural College graduates is had. The study also could not safely include such personal items as income, divorce, etc., if a satisfactory return on the questionnaires were anticipated. It did include such specific items as are listed in the statement of purposes.

#### Explanation of terms.<sup>1</sup>

Farm dweller family; A farm family living on the farm, outside the edge-of-town farms.

Village farm family; A farm family whose home is located

---

<sup>1</sup> Geddes, Joseph A., A Classification of Rural Utah Groups. A monograph, Utah Division of Cooperative Rural Research, Logan, Utah 1935

within the village and whose farm is situated outside the blocked area in neighboring territory.

Edge of village family: A farm family living on the edge-of-the village, that is, both on the farm and in the village, thus coming directly under the influence of both.

Rural non-farm families: The various business, professional, skilled, and unskilled workers who live in the community and who obtain a livelihood from non-farm vocations.

Urban family: A family living in a city 5,000 population or over.

Professional workers:<sup>1</sup> Accountants, C.P.A.'s, Architects, Artists, Teachers, Chemists, County agents, Farm demonstrators, Dentists, Judges, Librarians, Physicians, Reporters, Editors, Social workers, Statisticians, Abstractors and Pharmacists.

Proprietors and Managers: Brokers, Bankers, Building contractors, Inspectors, Postmasters, Proprietors, Managers and Officials of Factories, Garages, Hotels, Insurance and Real Estate Companies.

Office workers: Accountants (except C.P.A.'s), Clerks, Office managers, Secretaries (private), Stenographers and Radio operators.

Salesmen: Auctioneers, Insurance agent, Collectors and Creditmen.

Skilled workers: Blacksmith, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Linemen, Painters, Interior decorators, Plumbers, Sheet

---

<sup>1</sup>Works Progress Adm., Occupational Classification and Code, Circular No. 2, Works Progress Administration, Washington D.C. December, 1935

and metal roofers, Jewelers, Machinists, Mechanic (automobile), Printers, Bus conductors, Embalmers, Locomotive engineers, Marshalls, Sheriffs and Constables.

Semi-skilled Laborers:<sup>1</sup> Truck drivers, Tanners, Electrician and Machinists helper.

Unskilled Laborers: Laborers (miners, garages, and odd jobs).

Farm Operators and Laborers: Self explanatory.

Inexperienced Persons: Students who are doing graduate work in colleges.

Housewives: Self explanatory.

---

<sup>1</sup>Works Progress Adm., Occupational Classification and Code, Circular No. 2, Works Progress Administration, Washington D.C.  
December, 1935

## Part I

## PARENTS AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

Parental influences and the influences of home exercise a profound and extensive effect on human activity. Thus it becomes apparent that if we are to study mobility of graduates we must study the home influences.

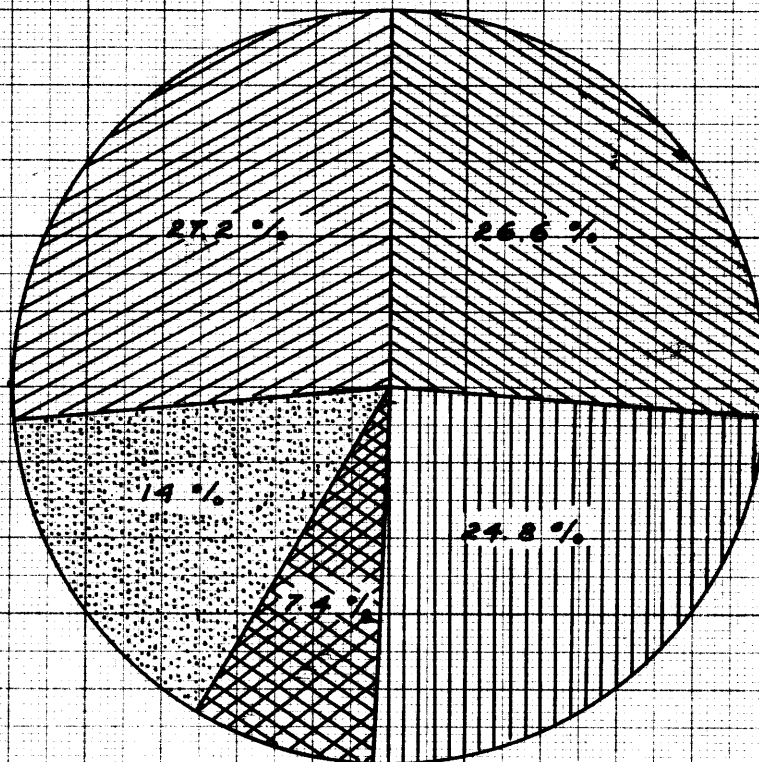
This necessitates a survey of the parents of graduates, and demands a considerable knowledge of family background. An attempt to understand the previous family life of out-of-state graduates will be made through a study of : parent's residence, education, religion, occupation, nationality, age, size of family, and number of members of family deceased.

Residence. Figure 1. clarifies the residential status of the parents concerned in this study. The groups used for comparison are those defined by Dr. Joseph A. Geddes of the Utah State Agricultural College.<sup>1</sup> It indicates that 3 groups (see page 5 for definitions), almost equally divided, dominate the residence of parents of graduates. For the period from 1894 to 1939, 27.2 percent of the group of parents lived in cities, 26.6 percent were farm dwellers, and 24.8 percent were village farmers.

In Utah, as in the balance of the nation, urban dwellers showed a steady increase during the period of the survey. This group increased from 9.8 percent in 1910 to 24.8 percent in 1919 (table 1). By 1929 another upswing brought the proportion up to 31.7 percent. In 1939 this total had dropped 5 percent to 26.7 percent.

---

<sup>1</sup>Geddes, Joseph A. A Classification of Rural Utah Groups. A monograph, Utah Division of Cooperative Rural Research, Logan, Utah 1935



#### LEGEND




FARM DWELLERS - - - - -   
 VILLAGE FARMERS - - - - -   
 EDGE OF VILLAGE FARMERS - - - - -   
 RURAL NON-FARMERS - - - - -   
 URBAN DWELLERS - - - - - 

FIGURE 1. PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATES LIVING IN RESPECTIVE RESIDENTIAL GROUPS, AT TIME OF GRADUATES' ENTRANCE TO COLLEGE, FOR ENTIRE PERIOD STUDIED



Table 1. Comparison of farm residence groups\*made up of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Residential groups	Percentage of parents in 10 year intervals					
	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average
	1900	to 1909	to 1919	to 1929	to 1939	1894-1939
	Parents	Parents	Parents	Parents	Parents	
Farm dweller	--	41.4	19.1	28.3	26.9	26.6
Village farmer	--	39.0	34.7	18.4	23.2	24.8
Edge-of-village farmer	--	9.8	5.9	9.2	5.8	7.4
Rural non-farmer	--	--	15.5	12.4	17.4	14.0
Urban dweller	--	9.8	24.8	31.7	26.7	27.2
Total group	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* The figures refer to percentage of parents living in the various groups at the time of the graduates' entrance into college.

The farm residence of parents of college graduates also followed a nation-wide trend. Before 1910 41.4 percent of the parents of graduates lived on farms. This proportion dropped to 19.1 percent by 1919, increased to 28.3 percent by 1929 and declined to 26.9 percent in the past 10 years.

The decrease in the farm-dweller group and the pending increases in the urban-dweller groups may be attributed to the rapid growth of cities, both by migration and by bona fide farmers' becoming city dwellers when, although they still operated farms, their communities were classed as cities.

G. Warren Thornwaite, Professor of Geography at the University of Oklahoma, says, "The proportion of city dwellers in this country rose from 28 percent in 1880 to 56 percent in 1930. In fact, at no time in history has the growth of cities been so rapid." <sup>1</sup>

The group showing the greatest increase was for parents classified as village farmers, who constituted 39 percent of the total population in the period from 1900-1909, 34.7 percent in the next 10 years, 18.4 percent in the decade prior to 1929, and 23.2 percent in the last 10 years.

The edge-of-village farm group has remained fairly constant, with the average percentage being 7.4. Although there were no rural non-farmers reported in the 1900-1909 period, this class has increased to 17.4 percent by 1939.

Education. A constant increase in the extent of parent's education.

---

<sup>1</sup> Thornwaite, Warren C. "Internal Migration in the United States", p.2.

ion, in line with a nationwide trend toward increased use of educational opportunities, is shown by the survey of education of parents of college graduates from 1894 to 1939 (table 2).

In the entire period, only 8 percent of the fathers and 5.1 percent of the mothers reported that they had received no formal education. Likewise, although 22.0 percent of the fathers and 14.7 percent of the mothers reported no education in there period from 1900-1909, only 16.7 percent and 11.3 percent are so classified in 1919; and but 7.0 percent and 4.4 percent in 1929, and only .8 percent of the fathers in the 10-year period prior to 1939.

During the entire period of this survey, 47.5 percent of the fathers and 55 percent of the mothers completed some portion of elementary training. A few dropped out of grade school in some lower grade, but more than half of those attending only grade school graduated from the eighth grade. Of the men, 25.2 percent completed grammar school, and of the women 33.4 percent stopped their education on completion of the eighth grade.

About one-fifth of the parents of college graduates (20.9 percent of fathers and 23.3 percent of mothers) attended high school, and of the additional 19.1 percent of fathers and 16.1 percent of mothers were college students.

Parents held 6 different kinds of advanced college degrees, with 4.5 percent of the fathers and .5 percent of the mothers obtaining degrees for advanced college work. The degrees issued to parents of graduates coming under this survey included M.S., M.D., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., and D.V.M..

Table 2. Highest school grade completed by parents of Utah State Agricultural graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Grade completed		Comparative percentage of parents of graduates by 10 year intervals											
		Preceding:	1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		
			to		to		to		to		1894 to		
		1900	1909		1919		1929		1939		1939		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
No schooling		--	--	22.0	14.7	16.7	11.3	7.0	4.4	.8	--	8.0	5.1
<u>Grade School</u>													
	1	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	.3	.8	--	.3	.4
	2	--	--	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	.4	.4	1.3	1.4
	3	--	--	--	2.4	5.4	5.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.3
	4	--	--	4.9	4.9	4.8	3.6	4.9	2.8	1.2	.4	4.0	2.3
	5	--	--	2.4	4.9	2.4	4.8	7.0	4.9	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.8
	6	--	--	2.4	4.9	9.5	11.9	9.8	6.5	5.7	4.1	8.0	6.8
	7	--	--	--	2.4	1.8	4.8	1.9	5.0	4.0	4.1	2.3	4.6
	8	--	--	36.6	43.9	30.0	34.2	23.9	35.9	21.9	28.0	25.2	33.4
Total		--	--	48.7	65.8	55.7	67.1	50.2	59.1	37.6	39.8	47.5	55.0
<u>High School</u>													
	9	--	--	2.4	--	4.2	6.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.0
	10	--	--	--	4.9	3.0	.6	6.0	4.9	7.0	9.5	5.4	5.4
	11	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.3	1.2	2.4	.5	.9
	12	--	--	9.8	4.9	10.2	12.6	9.2	12.8	11.0	15.3	10.0	13.0
Total		--	--	12.2	9.8	18.0	17.4	21.6	22.4	23.3	30.9	20.9	23.3
<u>College</u>													
	13	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	2.9	4.4	7.4	7.4	3.4	4.5
	14	--	--	7.3	2.4	.6	2.4	8.2	5.4	12.9	12.0	8.0	6.6
	15	--	--	--	--	.6	--	.9	1.2	1.2	3.3	.9	1.6
	16	--	--	9.8	2.4	3.0	1.8	6.0	1.9	9.9	6.6	6.8	3.4
Total		--	--	17.1	9.7	4.2	4.2	18.0	12.9	31.4	29.3	19.1	16.1
<u>Advanced degrees</u>													
	M.S.	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	1.2	--	.9	.5
	M.D.	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	.6	--	.8	--	1.1	--
	P.H.D	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	.3	--	1.6	--	1.0	--
	D.D.	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	.4	--	.2	--
	Lld.	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	2.9	--	1.1	--
	D.V.M.	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	.2	--
Total		--	--	--	--	5.4	--	3.3	1.2	6.9	--	5.4	.5
Total group		--	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From table 2, it appears that more parents discontinued school following completion of the eighth grade than at any other time. The second largest proportion of parents discontinued formal educational effort at the close of high school, and the third largest group withdrew at the close of the sophomore year of college.

It is of interest to note that a greater percentage of mothers of graduates completed grade school and high school than of fathers, but more fathers appear in the list of college graduates and holders of advanced degrees.

It is also of interest and of some encouragement to note that the ratio of parents who stopped school in the grades decreased in percentage quite steadily from year to year, as also did the proportion of students who discontinued their education in high school. During the same period the percentage of parents who had attended in college increased. Only 13.4 percent of all parents (17.1 percent of fathers and 9.7 percent of mothers) attended college between 1900-1909. This ratio increased to 30.3 percent (31.4 percent of fathers and 29.3 percent of mothers) by 1939.

Religion. Parents of graduates followed a regional tendency as to religion, being largely affiliated with the Latter-Day Saints Church which dominates this area. Out of the entire group answering the questionnaire 88.3 percent of parents were listed as L.D.S. (figure 2). This relatively high percentage has remained fairly constant throughout the entire period, in fact, even increasing throughout the years.

In the period 1900-1909, percentages of mothers and fathers holding membership in the L.D.S. church were exactly equal--78.0 percent

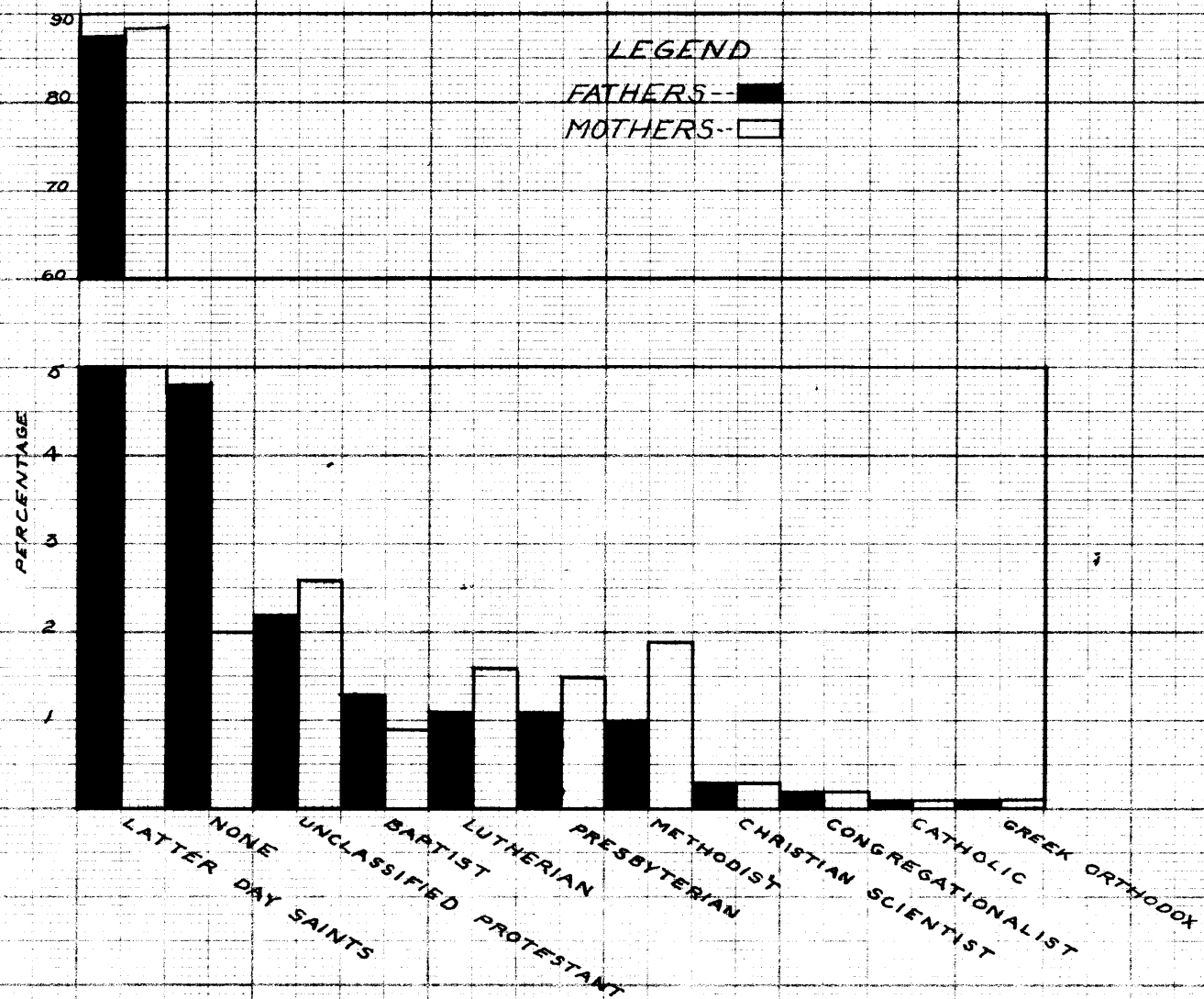


FIGURE 2. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF FATHERS AND MOTHERS OF OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATES,  
 1894-1939

and this general trend has continued (table A-Appendix). From 1910-1919 84.0 percent of the fathers and 83.4 percent of the mothers fell in this classification. In the last 10 years the proportion dropped to 87.4 percent of the fathers and 90.2 percent of the mothers.

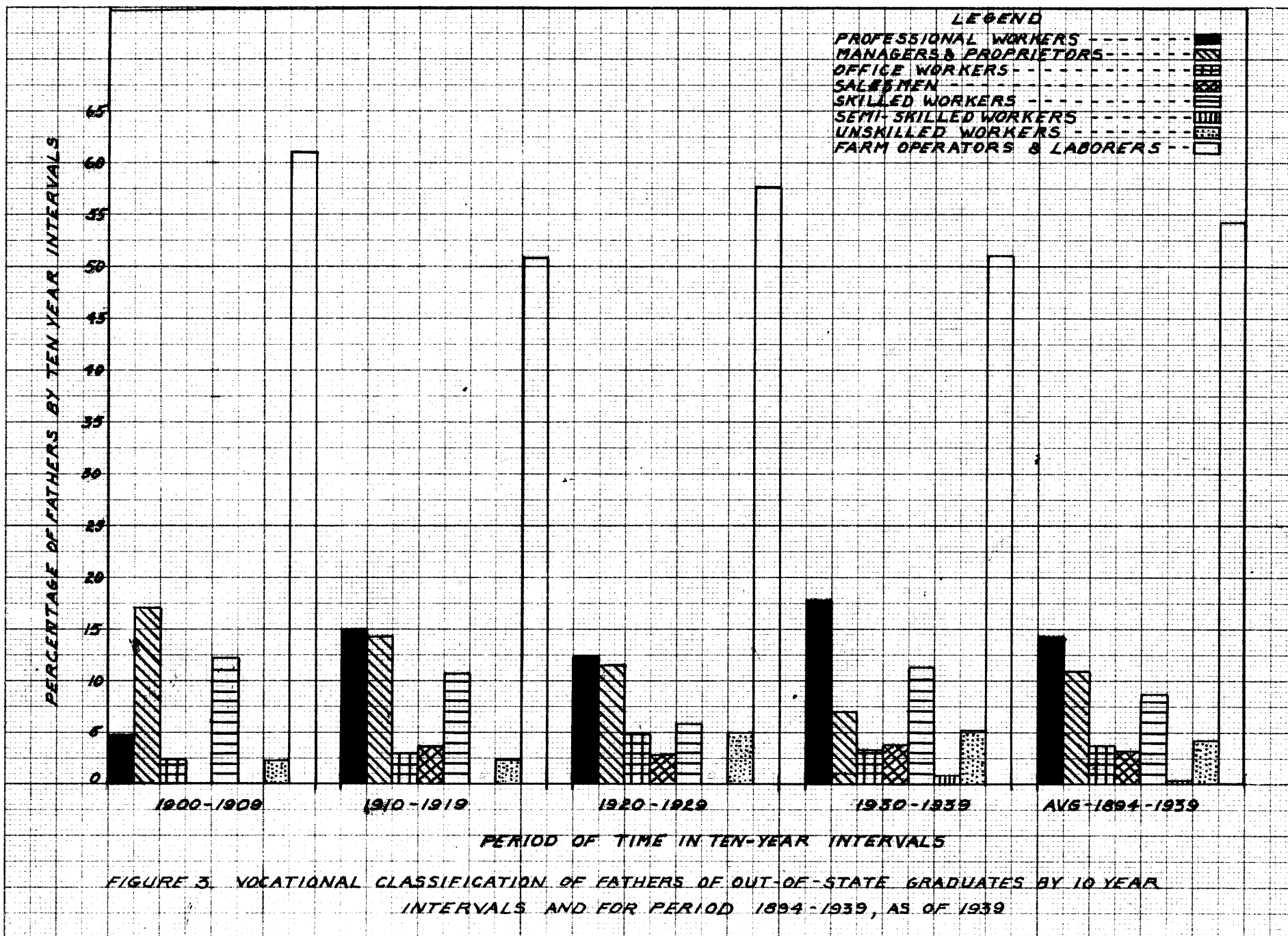
In other religious groups, percentages of mothers and fathers affiliated in a given church are similar.

From 1900-1909 9.8 percent of the fathers and 7.3 percent of the mothers gave no religious affiliation. These figures dropped to 4.7 percent and 4.4 percent in 1919, 3.4 percent and 1.2 percent in 1929, and 4.5 percent and .8 percent in the last 10 years, an almost continuous trend downward of non-religious affiliation among parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates who have left the state.

Occupation. Over half of the male parents of graduates of the Utah State Agricultural College were employed as farm operators and laborers (figure 3). This category included 54.3 percent of all male parents, and it has remained consistently high with no marked increase or decrease throughout the years.

This great percentage is to be expected, since farming is and always has been dominant in Utah. The generations which comprise parents of Utah State Agricultural College proved this especially to be true, for the group of parents from 1900-1909 included 61 percent farmers and laborers (table B-Appendix). This figure dropped to 51 percent by 1939.

Professional workers make up the second largest group of occupations of parents, with 14.3 percent. This division of occupations has experienced a steady increase, beginning with





only 4.9 percent between 1900-1909, rising to 15.0 percent from 1910-1919, dropping to 12.4 percent from 1920-29, and reaching a high point of 17.8 percent in the last decade.

Proprietors and managers come third in the list, with 11 percent of all male parents during the entire period. The percentage of proprietors and managers has suffered a steady decline since 1900-1909, when 17.1 percent came in this class. In the period from 1910-1919 this percentage dropped to 14.4 percent. Between 1920-29 it fell to 11.5 percent and during the last 10-year period to 7 percent.

It is to be expected that farmers and laborers, being the dominating group in this area, would have the most children among the classes of college graduates. However, it is also to be expected that proprietors and managers and professional workers, presumably having access to greater capital than other groups, would rank next in order.

Skilled workers rank next in order, for the same reason as the 2 groups last mentioned. Their group included 8.9 percent of all fathers of graduates. Next came unskilled laborers (4.3 percent), then office workers (3.8 percent), then salesmen (3.1 percent), and finally semi-skilled workers (.3 percent).

Nationality. Since the state of Utah has drawn, through religious inducements, residents from all parts of the world, it is to be expected that there would be a vast diversity of nationality in the graduates of the college.

Seventeen nationalities are mentioned for parents in the replies to the questionnaires (table 3). Predominant, of course, is

Table 3. Nationality derivation of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

		Comparative percentages of parents by 10 year intervals													
Nationality		Preceding:		1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		Average	
		1900		to 1909		to 1919		to 1929		to 1939		1894 to 1939		1894 to 1939	
derivation		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	all parents	
English		--	--	48.7	43.9	31.1	44.3	49.9	46.0	50.2	47.7	45.8	46.0	45.9	
Danish		--	--	7.8	12.2	14.9	13.1	12.1	8.9	12.0	9.4	12.3	10.0	11.2	
Scotch		--	--	17.0	7.5	20.6	8.3	6.0	9.5	7.6	9.9	10.0	9.3	10.0	
Swedish		--	--	--	7.5	5.3	8.8	7.3	6.6	4.5	4.9	5.6	6.5	6.0	
American		--	--	12.1	4.8	8.5	4.0	6.0	5.4	5.3	4.5	6.8	5.0	5.6	
Irish		--	--	4.8	9.7	2.3	7.1	2.6	5.9	6.2	6.9	3.8	6.5	5.1	
Welch		--	--	--	--	5.9	5.3	4.1	5.9	2.9	3.7	3.9	5.0	4.3	
German		--	--	4.8	4.8	5.0	1.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	
Swiss		--	--	--	4.8	1.2	2.3	3.1	.6	2.4	3.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	
Norwegian		--	--	4.8	--	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.2	3.0	1.5	2.1	
Netherland		--	--	--	2.4	--	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.6	.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	
French		--	--	--	2.4	2.3	.5	1.2	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	
Belgium		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	.1	.6	
Indian		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	.1	.6	
Scandinavian		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	1.2	--	.5	.2	
Greek		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	
Canadian		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	.2	.1	
Failed to list		--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	.9	.4	--	.2	.3	.3	
Total group		--	--	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	

English. The percentage by 10-year intervals remained fairly constant for the group. For the entire period 45.9 percent of all parents were English. For the period 1900-1909, 48.7 percent of fathers and 43.0 percent of mothers were on record as of English descent. The most recent decade showed 50.2 percent of fathers and 47.7 percent of mothers of English origin.

Danish was the second largest group, with 11.2 percent of parents coming in this class. Ten percent were Scotch, 6.0 percent Swedish, 5.1 percent Irish, 4.3 percent Welsh, 3.3 percent German, 2.2 percent Swiss, 2.1 percent Norwegian, 2.0 percent Dutch, 1.5 percent French, .6 percent Belgium, .6 percent Indian, .2 percent Scandinavian, .1 percent Canadian, and .3 percent failed to list nationality.

Age. The largest single percentage of parents of graduates (when graduate entered college) came in the age class from 50-54 years (figure 4). Nineteen and three-tenths percent of the men were in this age class and 20.6 percent of the women.

Ages of fathers have been steadily decreasing throughout the entire period, for in the period from 1900-1919 the largest percentage of fathers came in the ages from 70-74, and from 1920-1939 in ages 50-54 (table C-Appendix).

With mothers the trend was almost directly opposite. The greatest percentage of mothers in the 1900-1909 period came in the 45-49 age class; 1910-1919, 50-54; 1920-29, 60-64; 1930-1939, 50-54. Mothers, as can be seen, were generally younger than the group of fathers.

It is interesting to note that for the entire period 2.2 per-

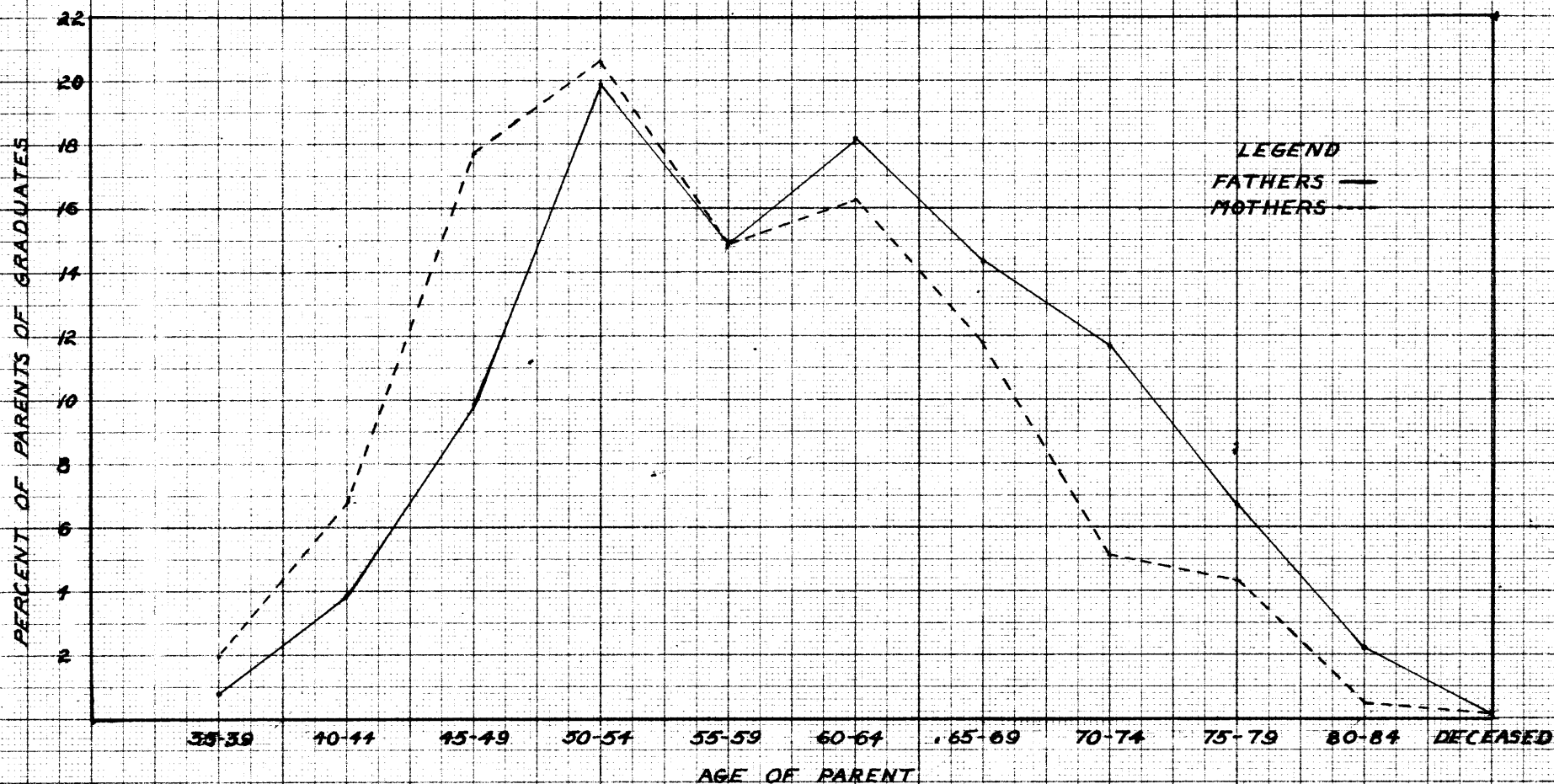


FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS OF OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATES IN RESPECTIVE AGE GROUPS, AT TIME OF GRADUATES ENTRANCE INTO COLLEGE, 1894-1939

cent of all fathers were between the ages of 80-84 when their sons or daughters entered college. Of the mothers, .5 percent came in this age group. This contrasts sharply with the .8 percent of all fathers and 2.0 percent of all mothers who were between 35-39 at the time of their children's college entrance.

Number of Children in Family. The average number of children per family for all parents throughout the whole period is seven (table 4). Over half of all families had between 6 and 10 children.

The decreasing birth rate of the nation as a whole is echoed by these figures on the parents of graduates who are subject of this survey. Parents had between 3 and 14 children for the period from 1900-1909. There was no family reported with a membership of less than 3 their children, and 17.0 percent of all families had 6; 17.0 percent had 11, and 17.0 percent had 13 children.

Highest percentage for the next period, from 1910-1919, went to families with 7 children. This class included 17.9 percent of all parents, and here again more than half the families had between 6 and 10 children.

From 1920-1929, 7 was still the most popular number of children, with 15.2 percent of all families composed of this number. A total of from 6 to 10 children was still had by over half the families.

In the last 10 years the greatest percentage of all families (16.5 percent) include 6 children. The trend has been for an increase in the percentage of small families with 7 members or over. The most spectacular decrease came in families of 13 members, which

Table 4. Number of Children in family of parents of Utah State Agricultural College  
graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Number of children in family	Comparative percentage of families in 10-year intervals					
	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average 1894
	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1900	1909	1919	1929	1939	1939
	Per- centage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1	--	--	3.9	.6	3.0	1.9
2	--	--	6.5	5.0	4.5	4.9
3	--	7.3	5.3	9.7	9.5	8.5
4	--	9.9	5.9	3.8	11.0	6.8
5	--	2.4	9.5	8.0	12.4	9.3
6	--	17.0	8.3	9.8	16.5	12.0
7	--	10.0	17.9	15.2	8.2	13.3
8	--	7.3	10.2	13.3	9.5	11.1
9	--	2.4	4.1	8.5	9.9	8.0
10	--	7.3	14.6	9.7	7.0	9.5
11	--	17.0	4.1	10.3	4.9	7.9
12	--	--	5.3	3.1	1.6	3.0
13	--	17.0	3.9	1.5	.8	2.6
14	--	2.4	.5	1.2	.4	.9
15	--	--	--	--	.8	.2
16	--	--	--	.3	--	.1
Total group	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

declined from 17.0 percent of the total in 1909 to .8 percent last year.

Thus it is evident that trends in social and economic ideas and institutions have made children and family life less of an asset.

Number of Children Deceased Before Age 21. Of all families reporting, 45.4 percent experienced no deaths of members under the age of 21; 25.0 percent reported the death of 1 member; 16.1 percent stated 2 members had died; 5.3 percent related the death of 3 and of 4 members, and 2.9 percent listed the deaths of 5 members under the age limit (table 5).

Each 10-year period reported showed an increase in the proportion of families listing no deaths at all. In the first period after 1900, there were 21.9 percent of all families making such a report; in the next decade the ratio increased to 34.1 percent; from 1920-1929 it jumped again to 47.4 percent and for the last 10 years it reached 54.7 percent.

Families listing 2 deaths also increased during the period. On the other hand, families which reported 3 deaths remained practically in the same proportion from year to year, and families reporting 4 and 5 deaths dropped sharply over the period.

Families reporting the death of one member constituted 43.9 percent in the first period; 26.9 percent from 1910-1919; 22.6 percent from 1920-1939, and 23.7 percent from 1930-1939.

Deaths of 5 members were reported in only 2.4 percent of all families from 1900-1909. However, from 1910-1919 this figure leaped to 7.9 percent, dropping again to 1.9 percent in the

\*

Table 5. Number of children deceased before age 21 of parents of Utah State Agricultural  
College graduates living outside of Utah in the fall 1939

Number of deaths reported by families in 10-year intervals	:Comparative percent of families reporting deaths by 10-year intervals					
	:Preceding :	1900 :	1910 :	1920 :	1930 :	Average
	:	to :	to :	to :	to :	1894 to
	: 1900 :	1909 :	1919 :	1929 :	1939 :	1939
	:Families :	Families :	Families :	Families :	Families :	Families
0	: -- :	21.9 :	34.1 :	47.4 :	54.7 :	45.4
1	: -- :	43.9 :	26.9 :	22.6 :	23.7 :	25.0
2	: -- :	19.7 :	17.5 :	15.9 :	14.9 :	16.1
3	: -- :	4.8 :	5.9 :	5.4 :	4.9 :	5.3
4	: -- :	7.3 :	7.7 :	6.8 :	1.8 :	5.3
5	: -- :	2.4 :	7.9 :	1.9 :	-- :	2.9
Total group	: -- :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0 :	100.0

\* Compilations refer to the percentage dead at the time of the graduates' entrance into college.



'twenties' and disappearing entirely in the period from 1930-1939.

From the figures given in the survey thus far, it is possible to formulate somewhat of a composite picture of parents of the college graduate of the last 40 years.

They were city dwellers, or operated a farm outside the city limits. Their education included only grade school. Their religion was strongly Latter-Day Saint, and both parents were members of that organization.

Either both parents were of English ancestry or perhaps one was of English and one of Scandinavian parentage. The father was about 52 years old and the mother about the same. There were 7 children, all living, in the family.

## Part II

## PRESENT STATUS OF GRADUATES

This report to this point has presented a summary of the family background of graduates of the college who have left the state of Utah since graduation. This summary should aid in determining what impelled them to make the change in their residence, and also provide a fund of general information about the parents of the graduates.

Attention must now center on the graduates themselves. Findings on their pre-college residence, the school in which they were registered at the college, their present residence, their occupation, the relation of that occupation to the courses they took in college, their major cultural interests, and the type and extent of voluntary community service which they ever render, are important.

Pre-college Residence. Of the entire group (meaning those who have left the state) considered, 77.3 percent of the graduates leaving the state resided in Utah prior to attending the college (table 6). The total included representatives of 27 of the 29 counties in the state (figure 8).

Naturally, Cache County, in which the College is located, had the greatest percentage of students for any given county. More than a third of the original group resided in this area, or 25 percent of the men, 41 percent of the women, and 37 percent of all students being formerly from Cache County. It is interesting to note that the enrollment of students from Cache County has been uniformly high (see table 9). In the periods from 1900-1909 and 1920-1929 over half of all women students were from the area.

Table 6. Pre college residence by states and counties of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

		Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals													
State	County	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average	Average							
		to	to	to	to	to	1894 to	1894 to							
		1900	1909	1919	1929	1939	1939	1939							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	all students	
Utah															
	Beaver	--	--	--	--	1.5	2.8	1.9	3.5	--	--	1.0	2.0	1.3	
	Box Elder	--	--	--	--	4.5	8.3	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	
	Cache	--	--	30.0	54.6	31.2	27.8	43.0	52.0	28.2	31.8	35.0	41.0	37.0	
	Carbon	--	--	--	--	.8	2.8	.4	--	1.2	--	1.0	.4	.6	
	Davis	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	3.0	4.5	2.5	9.0	2.0	5.5	3.0	
	Duchesne	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Emery	--	--	--	--	.8	--	1.0	--	.5	--	1.0	--	.5	
	Garfield	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	.3	--	.2	
	Grand	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Juab	--	--	3.3	--	2.2	--	1.0	--	.5	--	1.2	--	.9	
	Kane	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Millard	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	.4	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	
	Morgan	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	.5	--	.3	
	Piute	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	.5	--	.3	--	.2	
	Rich	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	.2	
	Salt Lake	--	--	--	--	6.1	11.1	5.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	
	San Pete	--	--	--	--	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	--	3.0	1.0	2.0	
	San Juan	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Sevier	--	--	3.3	--	.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	
	Summit	--	--	3.3	--	.8	--	.4	--	2.0	--	1.0	--	1.0	
	Tooele	--	--	--	--	.8	5.5	.4	--	.5	--	.5	1.0	.9	
	Uinta	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	.5	--	1.0	.4	1.0	
	Utah	--	--	7.0	9.0	12.9	13.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.4	6.0	6.0	
	Wasatch	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	2.2	--	.5	--	1.4	--	1.0	
	Washington	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	.4	--	--	--	.5	--	.3	
	Wayne	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	.5	--	.3	--	.2	
	Weber	--	--	13.3	--	9.4	5.5	4.0	3.6	5.0	7.2	6.0	5.0	6.0	
	Total	--	--	66.8	63.6	84.2	86.1	82.5	83.6	66.4	65.7	77.9	76.8	77.3	
Idaho															
	Onieda	--	--	13.3	27.4	2.2	--	2.2	--	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	
	Franklin	--	--	10.0	--	3.0	11.1	2.0	1.0	5.0	10.1	3.4	6.0	4.0	

con't

Table 6. Pre college residence by states and counties of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

		Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals													
		Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average	Average							
		to	to	to	to	to	1894 to	1894 to							
		1900	1909	1919	1929	1939	1939	1939							
														all	
State	County	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	students	
Idaho	Bannock	--	--	--	--	2.2:	--	1.0:	1.0:	2.0:	7.2:	1.4:	3.0:	2.0	
	Minnedoka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2:	--	.3:	--	.2	
	Bingham	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3:	--	2.3:	1.4:	1.2:	.4:	1.0	
	Cassia	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	1.0:	2.0:	1.4:	1.0:	1.0:	.7	
	Fremont	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	1.0:	2.0:	--	1.0:	.4:	1.0	
	Madison	--	--	--	--	1.5:	2.8:	.4:	--	2.5:	1.4:	1.2:	1.0:	1.1	
	Bear Lake	--	--	--	--	3.0:	--	1.0:	1.0:	2.5:	1.4:	2.0:	1.0:	1.5	
	Gooding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Lemhi	--	--	3.3:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Teton	--	--	3.3:	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Boise	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Latah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Bonneville	--	--	--	--	1.5:	--	.4:	2.2:	--	--	.5:	1.0:	1.0	
	Custer	--	--	--	--	.8:	--	--	1.0:	--	--	.1:	.4:	.2	
	Twin Falls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	--	.1:	--	.1	
Total		--	--	29.9:	27.4:	14.2:	13.9:	9.1:	8.2:	23.5:	25.9:	15.7:	16.8:	16.3	
Wyoming	Big Horn	--	--	3.3:	--	--	--	.4:	1.0:	--	--	.3:	.4:	.3	
	Lincoln	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3:	2.2:	.5:	--	1.0:	1.0:	1.0	
	Teton	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0:	.5:	--	.1:	.4:	.2	
	Total	--	--	3.3:	--	--	--	1.7:	4.2:	1.0:	--	1.4:	1.8:	1.5	
Nevada	White Pine	--	--	--	--	.8:	--	1.3:	1.0:	--	--	1.0:	.4:	.6	
	Clark	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	--	.1:	--	.1	
	Elko	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2:	--	.3:	--	.2	
	Total	--	--	--	--	.8:	--	1.3:	1.0:	1.7:	--	1.4:	.4:	.9	
Colorado	Adams	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5:	1.4:	.1:	.4:	.2	
	Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0:	--	--	--	.4:	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0:	.5:	1.4:	.1:	.8:	.3	

con't

Table 3. Pre college residence by states and counties of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

		Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals													
		Preceding:		1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		Average	
				to		to		to		to		1894 to		1894 to	
		1900		1909		1919		1929		1939		1939		1939	
														all	
State	County	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	students	
Montana															
	Beaver Head	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Wheatland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Cascade	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	1.4	.1	.4	.2	
	Custer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Phillips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	2.5	1.4	.6	.4	.7	
Arizona															
	Maricopa	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	1.2	1.4	1.3	.4	1.0	
	Navajo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	.3	--	.2	
	Graham	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	2.4	1.4	1.7	.4	1.3	
Oregon															
	Malheur	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	.5	1.4	.3	.4	.3	
	Union	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.1	--	.1	
	Multnomah	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	.4	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	1.0	.5	1.4	.4	.8	.5	
Washington															
	Yakima	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	.4	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	.4	.1	
Wisconsin															
	Park Falls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Taylor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.1	--	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	.2	--	.2	
Indiana															
	Hamilton	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.1	
	Total	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.1	
Illinois															
	Cook	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	1.4	.1	1.0	.3	
	Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	1.4	.1	1.0	.3	

Con't

Table 6. Pre college residence by states and counties of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

		Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals												
		Preceding:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1930	:	Average	:	Average	
		:	to	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	1894 to	:	1894 to	
		:	1900	:	1909	:	1919	:	1929	:	1939	:	1939	
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	all	
State	County	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	students
South Carolina		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Anderson	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.5:	--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.5:	--	:.1:	--	:.1
Pennsylvania	Montgomery	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
Ohio	Lucas	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
Nebraska	Scotts Bluff:	--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
Maryland	Harford	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:--	:.4:	--	:--	:--	:.1:	--	:.1
	Total group	:--	:--	:100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:

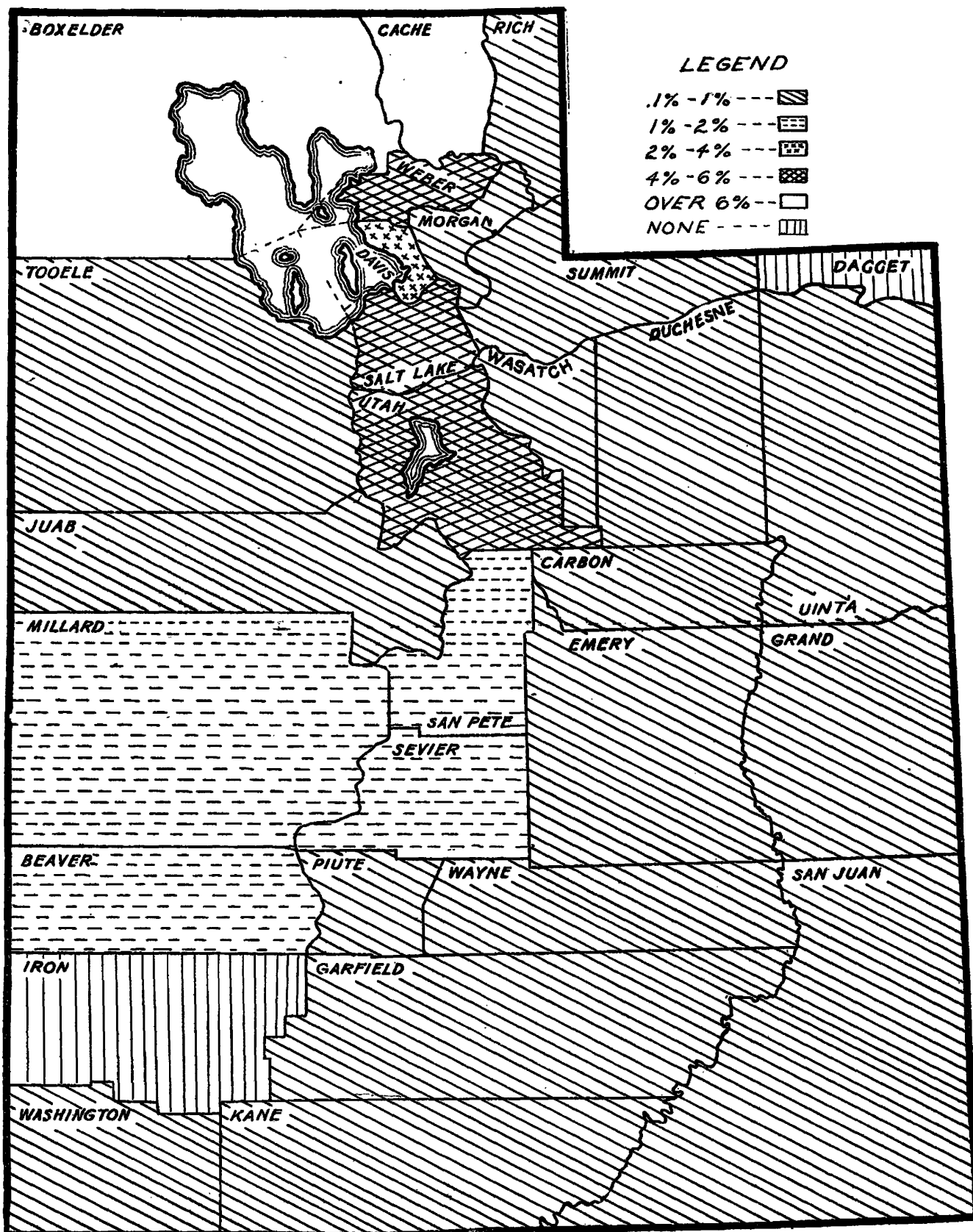


FIGURE 8. PRE-COLLEGE RESIDENCE FOR UTAH OF UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE GRADUATES IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES COMING FROM SEPARATE UTAH COUNTIES, 1894 - 1939

Box Elder County, located in the immediate vicinity of the college, has also had a goodly representation of students at the institution. Of the entire total considered, 6.1 percent listed Box Elder as their former residence. Except for the period from 1900-1909, when none of the students listed Box Elder county as their residence, the percentage has remained fairly constant.

An interesting observation on pre-college residence is that Utah county and Weber county have the next largest percentages enrolled. Each county has 6 percent of the total. This is significant in light of the fact that Brigham Young University is located in Utah county and Weber county is the seat of Weber College. Both these institutions naturally act as a competitive force to reduce enrollment at the College. Enrollment from Utah county has decreased, while Weber county students at the college have increased.

Salt Lake county was the place of residence for 5.3 percent of the group. Comparative totals for men and women are about the same for the county, with 5.3 percent of all men and 5.5 percent of all women being from that political division.

Three percent of the group reported Davis county as their residence, with a steady increase in percentages of women and a decrease in number of men. From 1910-1919, 2.8 percent of all women were from Davis; this total rose to 4.5 percent by 1930 and rocketed to 9.0 percent by last year. No men students reported for the period from 1910-1919, and the 3.0 percent of 1930 dropped to 2.5 percent by the last year.

Idaho was the pre-college residence of 16.3 percent of all students included in this survey. There were representatives



from 17 widely scattered counties throughout the state. As was to be expected, the southeastern counties made up a large portion of the total. Franklin county, just across the state line, furnished 4.0 percent of the students, Oneida county, 3.0 percent, and other districts accounted for varying smaller totals. This seems to verify the conclusion that geographical location is an important factor in the choice of a college. Religion is also an item in school selection. Latter-Day Saint families favor sending their children to church schools or units under dominant L.D.S. influences. Such influences are felt at the Utah State Agricultural College. Undoubtedly, the lack of L.D.S. influences in schools in the most important neighboring states has had its effect in bringing students to Logan from these states.

Likewise, the comparative remoteness of the University of Idaho in Moscow and the University of Wyoming in Laramie has influenced residents of Southern Idaho and Western Wyoming to choose Utah schools.

There are schools less removed for these residents than either their state universities or the Utah State Agricultural College, but these schools are Junior Colleges offering only 2-year courses, and apparently not all people are fully educated to junior colleges.

Wyoming's contribution in terms of pre-college residence represented 1.5 percent of the total group. Only 3 counties in the state were represented: Big Horn, Lincoln and Teton.

Arizona followed closely behind Wyoming, with a percentage of 1.3 percent, Maricopa, Graham, and Navaho counties in Arizona contributed to this total.

Residences of the remainder of the group include 13 different

states: Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, and Maryland.

The preponderance of members of the group residing in distant states has registered at the college in the years since 1920. This may be due to any of 3 factors:

First of all, this school, by virtue of modern means of communication and transportation, has grown nearer and nearer to the East. Logan, Utah is no longer a vast distance from home even to the student from New York City.

Second, western schools are ordinarily less expensive than those of the East. Course offerings may not be so varied, but instruction is of a uniformly high quality and living expenses and school costs are lower.

Finally, in certain fields, the college has acquired a nationwide reputation. Forestry, a division of the college which has experienced very rapid growth in recent years, is admirably situated to give high grade training. Schools of Agriculture, Engineering, and Education have also received nationwide recognition, and the departments of the college are making strides forward.

Present Residence. Graduates who have left the state since graduation now reside in 37 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, South America, and outside to Hawaiian Islands (table 7). Only 2.6 percent of them live outside the United States; leaving 97.4 percent who reside in the United States (outside Utah).

Table 7. Present residence of graduates of the Utah State Agricultural  
College living outside Utah in 1939

Residence	Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals													
	Preceding:		1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		Average	
			to		to		to		to		1894 to		1894 to	
	1900		1909		1919		1929		1939		1939		1939	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	all students	
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	.5:	--	.3:	--	.2	
Arizona	--	--	3.3:	--	5.3:	--	--	--	3.4:	4.3:	2.5:	1.4:	2.2	
California	--	--	19.9:	45.4:	27.4:	22.4:	26.0:	37.6:	13.9:	17.3:	22.6:	28.5:	23.9	
Colorado	--	--	--	--	4.5:	--	4.4:	2.0:	9.8:	4.3:	5.9:	2.9:	4.9	
Connecticut	--	--	--	9.0:	1.5:	--	--	--	--	--	.3:	.4:	.3	
District of Columbia	--	--	9.9:	--	6.3:	13.8:	2.9:	2.0:	4.0:	5.7:	4.9:	5.3:	4.5	
Idaho	--	--	13.3:	27.2:	22.9:	22.7:	21.5:	26.8:	23.8:	36.6:	22.8:	28.9:	23.9	
Illinois	--	--	9.9:	--	--	11.4:	1.3:	1.0:	1.1:	1.4:	1.4:	2.8:	2.0	
Iowa	--	--	--	--	.7:	2.7:	.4:	--	--	--	.3:	.4:	.3	
Kansas	--	--	9.9:	18.4:	--	--	.4:	--	.5:	--	.8:	.9:	.9	
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	1.4:	.1:	.4:	.2	
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4:	--	.4:	.1	
Maine	--	--	--	--	.7:	2.7:	--	--	--	--	.1:	.4:	.2	
Maryland	--	--	--	--	1.5:	--	1.7:	1.0:	.5:	--	1.0:	.4:	.9	
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	2.7:	1.8:	--	.5:	--	.8:	.4:	.7	
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8:	--	--	--	.3:	--	.2	
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	1.9:	2.7:	.4:	1.0:	--	--	.5:	.9:	1.0	
Missouri	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	1.3:	1.0:	--	--	.7:	.4:	1.0	
Montana	--	--	3.3:	--	.7:	2.7:	2.9:	--	4.0:	1.4:	3.0:	.9:	2.2	
Nebraska	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	.8:	1.0:	.5:	--	.7:	.4:	1.0	
Nevada	--	--	7.0:	--	2.8:	2.7:	3.8:	5.7:	6.9:	1.4:	4.9:	3.7:	4.0	
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	1.0:	--	--	.1:	.4:	.2	
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8:	3.9:	--	2.9:	.3:	2.9:	.9	
New Mexico	--	--	3.3:	--	.7:	2.7:	.8:	--	.5:	--	.8:	.4:	1.0	
New York	--	--	3.3:	--	2.2:	2.7:	2.9:	4.4:	2.5:	4.3:	2.5:	3.8:	3.0	
North Dakota	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1	
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3:	--	2.5:	1.4:	1.2:	.4:	1.0	
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	1.3:	--	.5:	--	.8:	--	.6	
Oregon	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	2.9:	1.0:	1.7:	2.9:	1.7:	1.7:	1.7	
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	3.8:	--	.8:	--	2.5:	1.4:	1.9:	.4:	1.5	

con't

Table 7. Present residence of graduates of the Utah State Agricultural  
College living outside Utah in 1939

Residence	Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals												
	Preceding:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1930	:	Average	:	Average	
	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	1894 to	:	1894 to	
	1900	:	1901	:	1919	:	1929	:	1939	:	1939	:	1939
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	all students
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	--	--	.5:	--	.3:	--	.2
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	.5:	--	.3:	--	.2
Texas	--	--	--	--	2.2:	2.7:	1.3:	--	2.5:	--	1.7:	.4:	1.4
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1
Virginia	--	--	--	--	3.0:	--	1.3:	1.0:	.5:	1.4:	1.4:	.9:	1.3
Washington	--	--	3.3:	--	1.9:	--	3.8:	2.0:	2.9:	2.8:	2.8:	1.9:	2.6
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3:	--	2.9:	--	1.4:	--	1.0
Wyoming	--	--	3.3:	--	2.2:	2.7:	7.1:	5.6:	8.4:	7.6:	6.1:	5.8:	6.0
In U.S. total	--	--	89.7:	100.0:	95.7:	97.3:	98.4:	98.0:	97.8:	100.0:	97.4:	98.8:	97.4
Alaska	--	--	7.0:	--	--	2.7:	--	--	.5:	--	.5:	.4:	.5
Canada	--	--	3.3:	--	.7:	--	.4:	1.0:	--	--	.5:	.4:	.5
Phillipines	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	--	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1
Mexico	--	--	--	--	1.5:	--	.4:	--	--	--	.5:	--	.3
Honolulu	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	.4:	1.0:	1.7:	--	.8:	.4:	1.0
South America	--	--	--	--	.7:	--	--	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4:	--	--	--	.1:	--	.1
Out of U.S. total	--	--	10.3:	--	4.3:	2.7:	1.6:	2.0:	2.2:	--	2.6:	1.2:	2.6
Total group	--	--	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0:	100.0

Nearly one-half the male students leaving this state locate in Idaho and California. Table (7) shows that there has been a consistently high percentage in these 2 states throughout the entire period of the survey. Only during the last 10 years did the percentage drop in either state, this being in the percentage residing in California. It fell to 13.9 percent.

The same story applies to women students, their residences being predominantly in Idaho and California, but with a slight decrease in California residence during the past 10 years.

The predominance of post-graduate residence in Idaho is likely due to the proximity of that state, and this also applies to Wyoming, which ranks third in order. Perhaps California's attraction to college graduate lies in the fact that it offers the nearest big business opportunity. This has its appeal to trained students in commerce and business.

One might hardly anticipate Wyoming's attraction for Utah graduates to be so great. From 5.3 percent in the period 1900-1909, the number of male graduates residing in Wyoming has increased to 8.4 percent for the last 10 years, while the percentage of female graduates who chose that state for a residence has increased from zero to 7.6 percent.

Colorado ranks next, attracting 4.9 percent of all graduates who leave the state, while the District of Columbia accounts for 4.4 percent. Perhaps in both these cases movement outward from Utah has been due to employment with government agencies in Denver, Colorado and the nation's capital, or university of study.

More women than men graduates of Utah State Agricultural College reside in the District of Columbia, (5.3 percent as compared to

4.9 percent). This trend may be traceable to stenographic positions, etc.

Nevada has afforded residence for 4 percent of the graduates, and the state of New York accounts for another 3 percent. The balance of graduates are distributed throughout the remainder of the United States and in the territories and foreign nations previously named, with percentages so minute and fluctuations so irregular that very little significance can be accorded them.

In a survey done recently under Dr. Dilworth Walker for the Utah State Planning board and conducted by Ray M. Hill, some interesting observations are brought forth in this connection.<sup>1</sup>

There was a time (1870), the report indicates, when almost 55 percent of the residents of Utah were born elsewhere. This figure dropped by 1880 to approximately 40 percent and had dropped to less than 25 percent by 1930.

On the other hand, in 1870 only 10 percent of the people born in Utah resided in other states. This total has climbed to over 25 percent by 1930. This would seem to indicate that recent years have witnessed far less immigration and far more emigration to and from Utah than at any other time in the history of the state. In fact, the report shows that the state is losing population steadily. Since 1920 more people have left Utah for other states and foreign lands than have arrived from those areas, and since 1910 more have left for other states than have entered from other states. About 13 percent of the native-born Utah population left the state for other parts of the United States in the 10-year period ending with 1930.

---

<sup>1</sup>Hill, Ray M. Some Effects of Population Changes in Utah. Utah State Planning Board, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1936.

Schools Registered in at College. Of the graduates of the college, male and female who have left the state during the past 39 years, 25.2 percent were graduates in the School of Agriculture (figure 5). However the proportion of graduates in the survey who were registered in agriculture has greatly decreased in recent years. For the period from 1900-1909 46.9 percent of all male graduates who left the state were registered in this school (table 8). That figure even rose to 51.9 percent in the period from 1909-1919; dropped to 27.8 percent from 1920-1929; and stood at 27.9 percent for the period 1930-1939. The School of Agriculture graduated 34.5 percent of all men students leaving the state during the entire 39 year period, but this figure constituted only 25.2 percent of all graduates, male and female, leaving the state.

Although the registration in the School of Agriculture has not kept pace with that of other schools, still one-third of all male graduates leaving the state are products of it. It may be that the high proportion in agriculture and the later drift away from it is a result of the college being set up primarily as an agricultural college and extending into other fields in later years as new demands were made. The high percentage of agricultural graduates moving upward is likely due to new Federal jobs in agriculture, stress given agriculture in Utah as compared with some of our states, etc.

Next in order of importance is the school of Arts and Sciences, in which 28.3 percent of all the college students who left the state have been registered. Nearly a third (32.5 percent) of all women students coming under the survey have been registered in this school, and 26.9 percent of the men are in this division. The popularity of

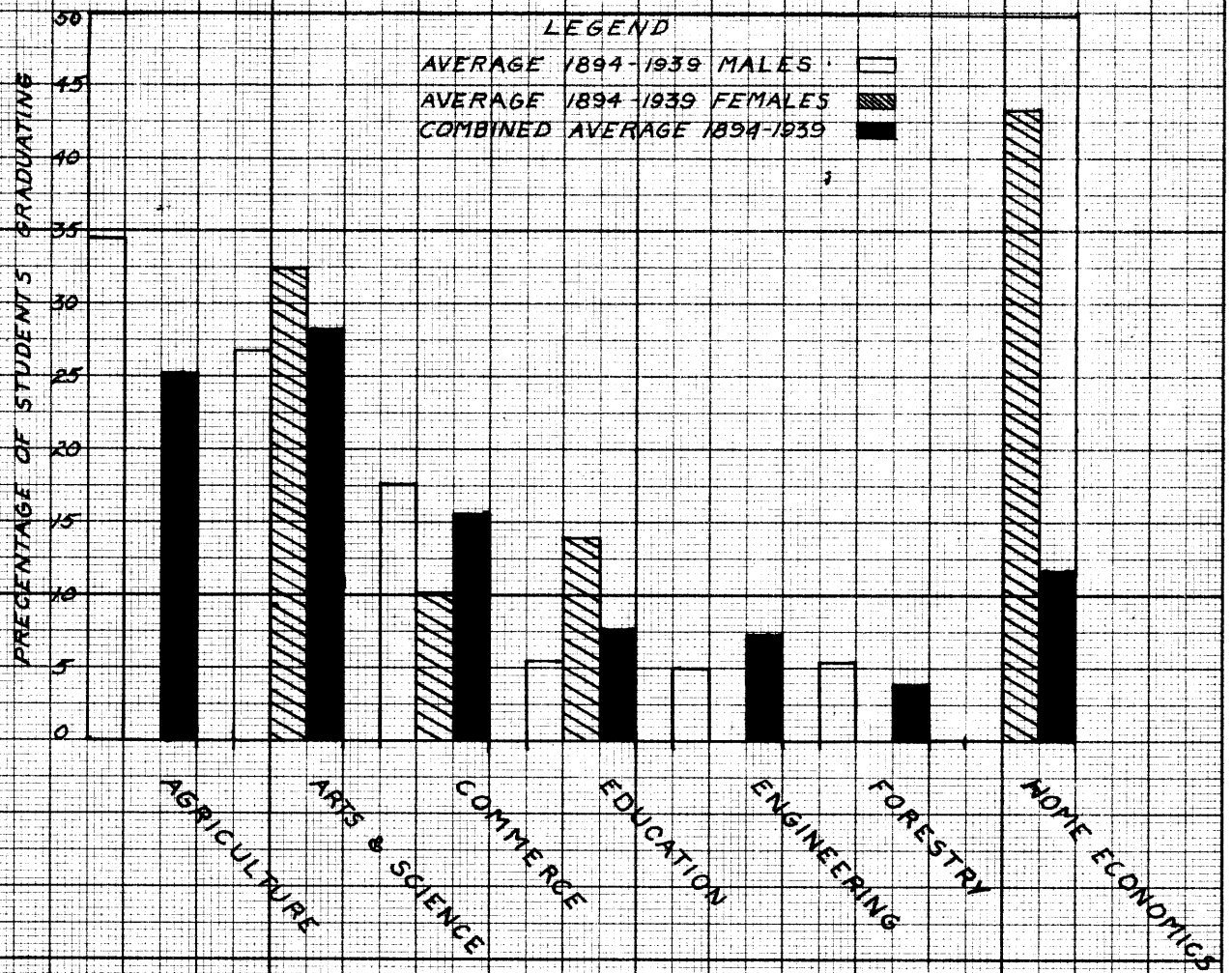


FIGURE 6. REGISTRATION BY SCHOOLS, SEX AND TOTAL GROUP FOR OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATES, FOR THE TOTAL PERIOD 1894-1939



Table 8. Registration by schools of Utah State Agricultural College  
graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

School of:	Percentage of students graduating in 10-year intervals													
	Preceding:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1930	:	Average	:	Average	:	
	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	1894 to	:	1894 to	:	
	:	1900	:	1909	:	1919	:	1929	:	1939	:	1939	:	1939
	M	F	:	M	F	:	M	F	:	M	F	:	M	F
Agriculture	--	--	:	46.9	--	:	51.9	--	:	27.8	--	:	27.9	--
Arts and Science	--	--	:	16.6	54.6	:	24.4	13.8	:	32.2	40.9	:	23.2	27.7
Commerce	--	--	:	16.6	--	:	14.5	5.5	:	21.9	4.3	:	14.5	21.7
Education	--	--	:	--	--	:	.9	--	:	7.4	17.5	:	8.1	18.8
Engineering	--	--	:	19.9	--	:	8.3	--	:	10.7	--	:	8.9	--
Forestry	--	--	:	--	--	:	--	--	:	--	--	:	17.4	--
Home Economics	--	--	:	--	45.4	:	--	80.7	:	--	37.3	:	--	31.8
Total group	--	--	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0

this school is to be expected, since it includes all fields of natural, physical, and biological science, all kinds of social science courses, and English, foreign languages, and speech.

The greatest percentage of women graduates leaving the state are registered in the school of home economics. Although only 11.8 percent of all Utah State Agricultural graduates were in this school, it furnished 43.4 percent of all women graduates who left the state. The registration in this school has been very irregular, with 45.4 percent of all women graduates under the terms of this survey registered in it during 1900-1909; 80.7 percent from 1910-1919; 37.3 percent from 1920-1929, and 31.8 percent from 1930-1939.

The School of Commerce is next in importance in the survey, with 15.6 percent of all graduates leaving the state having been registered in the field. Ordinarily a men's refuge, the school of commerce in the last 10 years (1930-39) attracted 21.7 percent of the women graduates who later left the state, and only 14.5 percent of the men. This does not mean, of course, that there were more women than men in the field, but it does indicate that the course is proportionately more popular in recent years with women students than with men.

Combined averages for out-of-state men and women students graduating in the different schools showed these totals; Arts and Sciences, 28.3 percent; Agriculture, 25.2 percent; Commerce, 15.6 percent; Home Economics, 11.8 percent; Education, 7.7 percent; Engineering, 7.4 percent; and Forestry, 4 percent.

The percentage of graduates leaving the state has been subdivided by schools in the foregoing paragraphs and in table 8. It seems advisable at this juncture to turn attention to a com-

parison of the totals for migrating alumni with the totals for all alumni of the college.

As formerly stated, for the period from 1900-1909, 46.9 percent of the male graduates of the college subsequently leaving the college were registered in the School of Agriculture. At the same time, however, only 17.6 percent of all graduates of the college were registered in this school (table 9). In the next period from 1910-1919, 51.9 percent of the male graduates leaving the state got their degrees from the School of Agriculture, while only 43.6 percent of all graduates were in the field. During the time from 1920-1929, 27.8 percent of men students leaving the state held B. S. degrees in agriculture, while only 22.8 percent of the graduating class as a whole gained agricultural diplomas. For the last 10-year period (1930-1939) 27.9 percent of the male migrants were graduates in agriculture, but only 16.8 percent of the graduating classes as a whole came from the school.

For the entire period of the survey 25.2 percent of all students migrating from the state were registered in agriculture, while only 22.1 percent of all college graduates were graduates of the school of agriculture. The fact that the proportion of graduates in agriculture leaving the state was greater than the proportion of graduates in agriculture in successive graduating classes may indicate that this college is supplying some technical workers for the nation.

In arts and sciences the same trend held good, with a greater proportion of the students leaving Utah after graduation being graduates of that school than the proportion of students as a whole who were graduated from it. Twenty-eight and three-tenths of the migrat-

Table 9. Registration by schools of Utah State Agricultural  
College graduates 1900-1939

Percentage of students graduating in 10-year intervals														
School of:	Preceding:		1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		Average	
			to		to		to		to		1894 to		1894 to	
	1900		1909		1919		1929		1939		1939		1939	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	all students	
Agriculture	--	--	24.0	--	59.2	--	33.6	--	24.4	--	32.1	--	22.1	
Arts and Science	--	--	26.6	37.0	19.9	18.9	24.4	40.4	21.8	25.1	22.0	28.4	24.1	
Commerce	--	--	18.6	3.8	13.9	2.1	24.9	2.9	20.9	14.5	20.9	9.4	17.2	
Education	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	6.0	10.2	20.2	6.6	13.7	8.7	
Engineering	--	--	30.8	--	7.0	--	14.0	--	10.7	--	11.6	--	8.0	
Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	6.8	--	5.0	
Home Economics	--	--	--	59.2	--	79.0	--	50.7	--	40.2	--	48.5	14.9	
Total group	--	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

ing graduates were in the school of Arts and Sciences, while only 24.1 percent of all graduates in the college were registered in this division during the period from 1894-1939. This again might indicate that the college produces leaders of national importance in basic fields of endeavor. The number of scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships awarded to Utah State Agricultural College students each year seems indicative of the same possibility.

Home economics furnished an exception to the general trend. In the case of this school, a considerably greater proportion of its graduates remained in the state. Of the students who left Utah only 11.8 percent were home economics graduates, although 14.9 percent of all students during the 39-year period were home economics majors. The explanation for this seems to be, as aforementioned, viz., that many of the home economics graduates become housewives. Community and religious affiliations and emotional ties encourage them to remain in state to rear their families.

Proportions of migratory School of Commerce graduates to total graduates in the School of Commerce showed little variation. There were 15.6 percent of all graduates leaving the state who held degrees in the School of Commerce, while 17.2 percent of all students during the 39 years were registered in Commerce.

There was a small percentage fewer education graduates who left the state than gained degrees in that school during the past 10 years of its existence. Only 7.7 percent of the graduates leaving Utah had majored in education, although 8.7 percent of the degrees given were awarded in this school. The difference may be due to the fact that only a few teachers continue on for degrees and ordinary education graduates meet strong competition in their pro-

fession in out-of-state areas. The totals receiving Utah jobs also prevents movement outward.

In the schools of engineering and forestry, percentages were also very close. Forestry graduates leaving Utah constituted only 4.0 percent of the total migrating group, whereas they comprised 5.0 percent of the graduating classes. Engineers contributed 7.4 percent to the group of graduates leaving the state and 8.0 percent of the total graduating group. These differences are small enough to be hardly significant, but the fact that a larger proportion of engineers and foresters remain in Utah indicates, no doubt, that there is a fertile field for these professions in the not yet fully developed Intermountain West.

Present Occupation. Professional workers--doctors, lawyers school teachers, extension workers, and others--ranked much higher than any other occupation among the group of graduates reporting for this survey. The average for the whole period was 70.3 percent professional men, with the women's average 18.3 percent professional workers (figure 6).

Proprietors and managers made up the next largest men's group, with 8.8 percent of male graduates who had turned to this sort of work. The most important occupation for women, of course, is that of housewife, which claimed 76.6 percent of the class of women graduates (table D-Appendix).

It is worthy of note that men of the earlier classes have a greater percentage of proprietors and managers, the assumption being, of course, that older proprietors have had more time to accumulate capital for establishment of their own businesses.

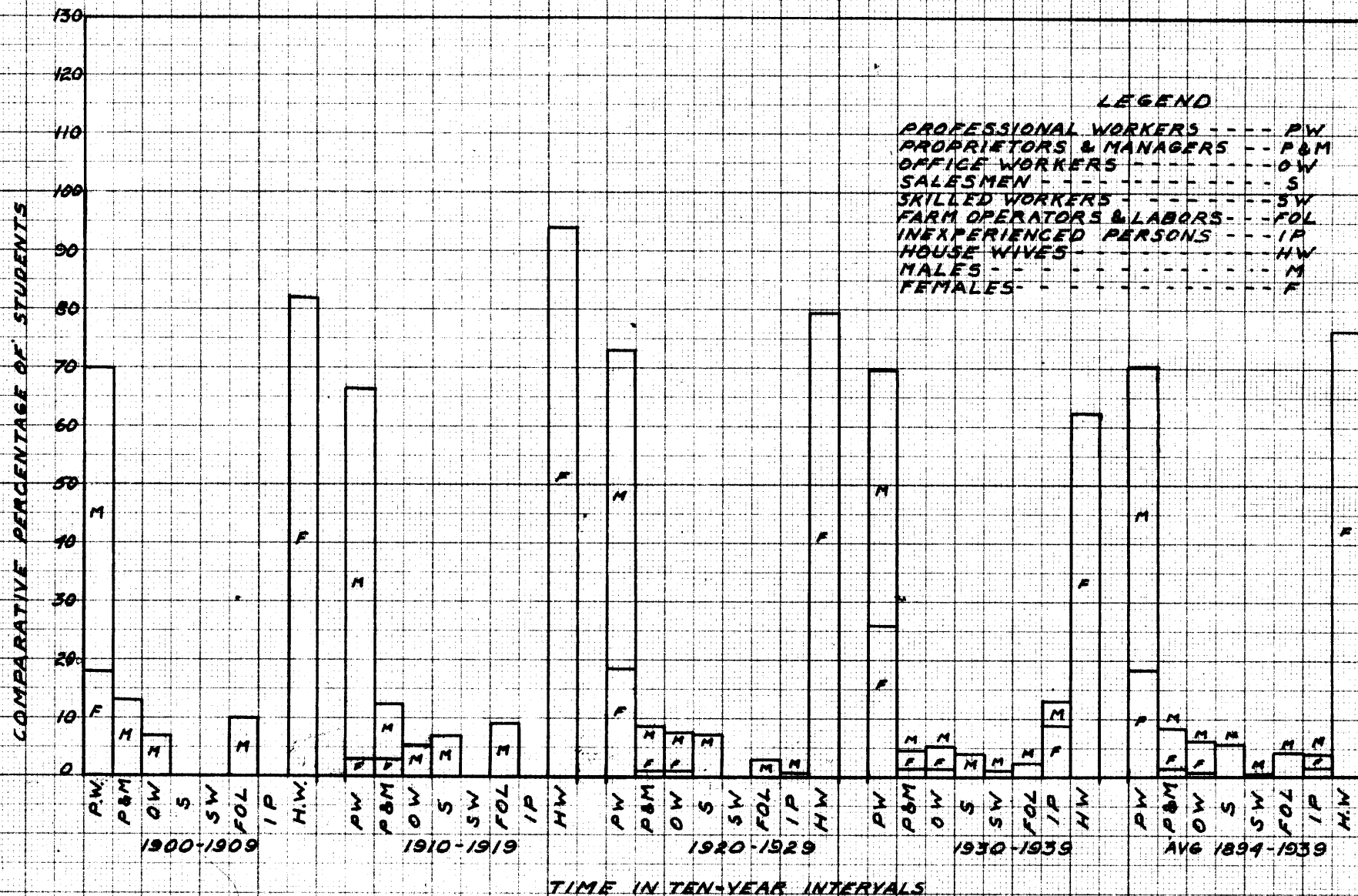


FIGURE 6. OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OUT-OF-STATE GRADUATES BY 10 YEAR INTERVALS AND FOR THE PERIOD 1894-1939, AS OF 1939

In the division of women's occupations it is of note that although 94.0 percent were housewives in the period from 1910-1919, the number dropped to 79.3 percent for 1920-1929, and to 62.3 percent for 1930-1939.

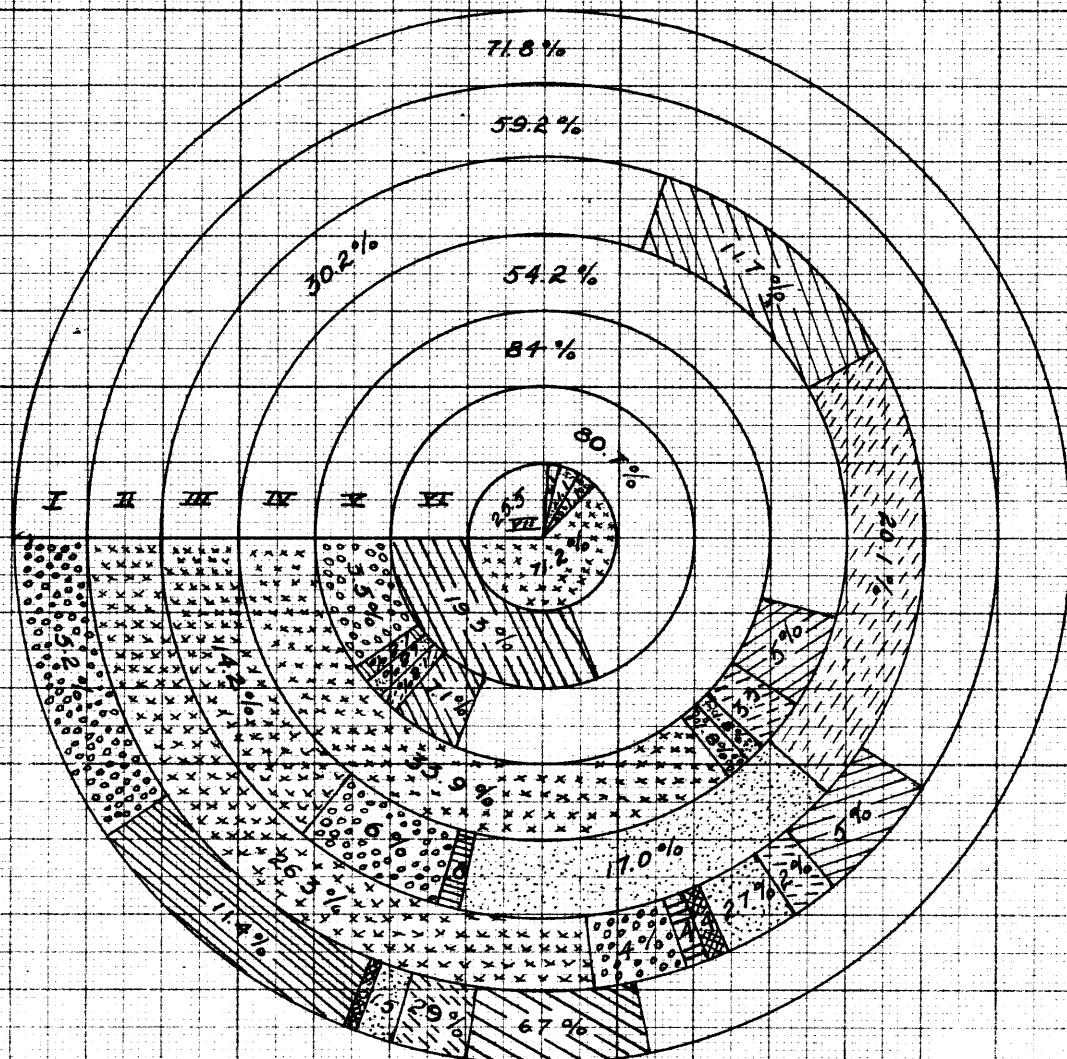
Of the accumulated total of the whole group, professional workers come first in importance followed by housewives, proprietors and managers, office workers, salesmen, and other smaller classifications.

Relationship of College Training to Present Occupation. College training bears a very close relation to present occupation, this survey shows. For example, graduates of the School of Agriculture are divided by occupation as follows: 71.8 percent are professional workers; 11.4 percent are farm operators or laborers; 6.7 percent are proprietors and managers; 5.2 percent are continuing in some sort of graduate work; 2.9 percent are now office workers; 1.5 percent are salesmen, and the balance are skilled laborers (figure 7).









Of all fields examined, only two, commerce and home economics, listed less than half of their graduates as professional workers. Naturally 71.2 percent of all graduates in home economics became housewives, with 25.5 percent professional workers and the balance evenly divided between office workers, saleswomen, and graduate students (table E-Appendix). Many thinkers today argue, too, that motherhood and homemaking should be considered a profession.

The School of Commerce lists that only 30.2 percent became professional workers, 20.1 percent were office workers, 17.0 per-





## LEGEND

AGRICULTURE	I	PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	
ARTS & SCIENCE	II	PROPRIETORS & MANAGERS	
COMMERCE	III	OFFICE WORKERS	
EDUCATION	IV	SALESMEN	
ENGINEERING	V	SKILLED WORKERS	
FORESTRY	VI	FARM OPERATORS & LABORS	
HOME ECONOMICS	VII	INEXPERIENCED PERSONS	
		HOUSE WIVES	

FIGURE

PRESENTATION OF THE TYPE OF COLLEGE  
 MAJORS VERSUS PRESENT OCCUPATION OF OUT-OF-  
 STATE GRADUATES 1894-1939

cent salesmen, 11.7 percent proprietors and managers, 14.2 percent housewives, 6.0 percent graduate students, and only .8 percent farm operators or laborers.

The school of Arts and Sciences contributed 59.2 percent of its total graduates to the professional workers class. Another 26.3 percent became housewives, and the balance were divided fairly equally between the other classifications named.

Graduates of the School of Education showed almost the same proportions as students of Arts and Sciences. Here, 54.2 percent of all graduates entered the class of professional workers, and 33.9 percent became housewives, with the balance allotted to the classes previously named.

Engineering and Forestry contributed the largest total to the class of professional workers. Of the foresters, 80.7 percent, of the engineers, 84.0 percent became professional men. The remaining 19.3 percent of the foresters are all included in the group of proprietors and managers, but only 7.1 percent of the remaining engineers fall in this category, with the remainder divided between other occupations. Higher degree of specialization, plus predominance of males in these two schools, are factors involved.

Present Major Cultural Interests. Literature ranked much higher than any other major cultural interest listed by out-of-state students (table 10). Over one-third (33.4 percent) listed literature as their major interest, and this percentage was quite constant through the entire period. Male and female both listed it as their chief interest, with literature being more popular with women than men.

Table 10. Major cultural interest of Utah State Agricultural College graduates  
living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Major cultural interest	Comparative percentages of graduates by 10-year intervals													
	Preceding:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1930	:	Average	:	Average		
	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	1894 to	:	1894 to		
	1900	:	1909	:	1919	:	1929	:	1939	:	1939	:	1939	:
	M	:	F	:	M	:	F	:	M	:	F	:	M	:
														all students
Literature	--	--	30.0	36.4	33.6	50.0	33.0	40.0	28.5	32.0	31.5	38.6	33.4	
Music	--	--	--	--	4.6	13.5	11.2	26.3	15.7	30.4	10.4	24.1	14.3	
Education	--	--	--	--	5.3	5.5	6.3	6.5	8.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	6.0	
Agriculture	--	--	16.8	--	12.2	--	4.5	--	7.6	--	7.9	--	5.8	
Drama	--	--	--	18.2	2.3	5.5	1.3	10.0	2.3	11.6	1.8	10.1	4.0	
Art	--	--	--	--	3.8	5.5	4.0	1.0	3.5	7.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	
Social Service	--	--	--	--	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	8.1	--	4.1	1.9	3.5	
Photography	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	3.6	1.0	5.2	1.4	4.1	1.2	3.3	
Science	--	--	16.8	--	5.3	--	2.7	--	4.0	--	4.5	--	3.3	
Research	--	--	3.3	--	2.3	3.0	4.0	--	6.4	--	4.3	.5	3.3	
Nature study	--	--	6.6	--	3.0	--	3.6	4.3	--	--	2.5	1.9	2.6	
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	3.3	--	--	2.2	1.4	2.0	
Religion	--	--	3.3	--	3.0	--	2.2	1.0	1.2	--	2.2	.5	1.7	
Philosophy	--	--	--	--	3.8	5.5	.9	--	1.2	--	1.6	1.0	1.4	
Economics	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	1.8	--	.6	--	1.8	--	1.3	
Medicine	--	--	3.3	--	3.0	--	.4	--	1.7	--	1.6	--	1.2	
Politics	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	2.2	--	--	--	1.3	--	.9	
Home	--	--	--	18.2	--	3.0	--	--	--	5.8	--	3.4	.9	
Travel	--	--	--	--	.8	--	1.3	--	--	1.4	.7	.5	.6	
History	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	.9	--	1.2	--	.9	--	.6	
Writing	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	.6	4.4	.4	1.4	.6	
Forestry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	.9	--	.6	
Climate	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	--	.3	
None	--	--	6.6	27.2	5.3	5.5	7.2	3.3	1.2	1.4	4.9	4.3	4.7	
Total group	--	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Music came next in popularity, with 14.3 percent listing it as their chief cultural activity. Popularity of music increased with recent graduates, as compared with those of an earlier day. With women music has been more popular than with men, it being the major preference of 13.5 percent of the women and 4.6 percent of the men for the period from 1910-1919, of 26.3 percent of the women and 11.2 percent of the men in the succeeding 10 years, and of 30.4 percent of women and 15.7 percent of men for the last decade. The radio has undoubtedly been influential in this shift.

Third in the list of major cultural interests were education, for which 6.0 percent showed a preference. With the exception of the first 10-year period from 1900-1909, when no preferences were listed, this average has always been around that figure, for both men and women.

Agriculture was listed as the major cultural interest by 5.8 percent of all graduates, 7.9 percent of all male students. The interest in agriculture has suffered a steady decline since the first period from 1900-1909 when 16.8 percent gave this as their preference. This seems to indicate that interests have been directed away from agriculture with the increased urbanization of the nation.

Drama holds a great deal more interest for women than for men. Only 1.8 percent of the men listed this preference, as compared to 10.1 percent of the women. In the division of art, percentages were almost equal, with 3.6 percent of the men and 3.9 percent of the women listing this major preference.

Research attracted the attention of 4.3 percent of the men, and .5 percent of the women.

With the exception of science and photography, each of which had 3.3 percent of the first choices, the 23 other interests had totals so small as to be almost insignificant. No cultural interest was listed by 4.9 percent of the men and 4.3 percent of the women.

Fields of Voluntary Service of Graduates. The questionnaire used listed 25 fields of community service(table 11), and graduates were asked to indicate the service in which they participated most.

In an area founded on religious principles as this state has been, it was to be expected that a good percentage of these graduates would list church service as their most important activity. It is interesting to note that in the survey, which takes up only graduates who have left Utah, still 47.1 percent listed religious work as their outstanding voluntary community contribution. Women gave 54.5 percent of their preferences to this division, while 44.9 percent of the men listed it. This service ranked consistently high, being the leader activity throughout the period.

Scouting as a voluntary service has the second largest percentage of devotees. Remembering, of course, that this includes both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, we note that 7.2 percent of the graduates have interested themselves in this activity. Services in this field were offered by 12.4 percent of the men and 7.2 percent of the women. However, it is worth noting that percentages for both men and women in this activity have steadily decreased, indicating that for some reason it is attracting fewer and fewer of our college graduates.

Table 11. Fields of most important voluntary services of Utah State Agricultural  
College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Field of most important voluntary service	Comparative percentage of graduates by 10-year intervals												
	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average	Average						
		to	to	to	to	1894 to	1894 to						
	1900	1909	1919	1929	1939	1939	1939						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	all students
Religion	--	--	46.5	73.0	52.0	33.3	39.5	52.7	44.0	65.4	44.9	54.5	47.1
Scouts	--	--	29.9	--	7.0	22.2	14.0	5.4	12.0	2.9	12.4	7.2	11.0
Social service	--	--	13.3	18.0	8.0	--	2.2	3.2	3.0	5.8	4.6	4.3	4.9
Education	--	--	--	--	3.0	11.0	5.0	5.4	5.0	--	3.9	4.8	4.0
Teaching	--	--	--	--	4.0	5.6	2.2	2.6	1.0	4.3	2.1	3.3	2.4
Agriculture	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	4.9	--	8.0	--	5.0	--	4.0
Clubs	--	--	7.0	--	2.0	--	2.7	--	3.0	4.3	2.8	1.4	2.4
Public welfare	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	5.4	2.4	2.0	--	3.0	.9	2.4
Politics	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.8	2.7	1.0	3.0	--	2.5	.9	2.0
Business	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	1.0	2.6	--	1.7	.4	1.4
Literature	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	4.4	3.2	2.0	--	1.8	1.7	1.3
Drama	--	--	--	--	.8	2.8	1.3	1.0	--	4.3	.7	2.4	1.1
Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	.6	2.9	.1	2.8	1.0
Red Cross	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	.9	--	.6	2.9	.5	1.9	1.0
Public speaking	--	--	--	--	.8	--	1.8	2.6	--	--	.8	.9	1.0
Music	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	2.5	1.0	--	--	.8	.9	1.0
Engineering	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	.9	--	.1	--	1.2	--	1.0
Research	--	--	--	--	.8	2.8	.9	--	.6	--	.7	.4	.6
Military	--	--	--	--	.8	--	.9	--	.6	--	.7	--	.5
Chamber of Commerce	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	1.0	--	.5	--	.3
Aeronautics	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	.2
Athletics	--	--	--	L	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	.3	--	.2
History	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	.1
Art	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	.1	--	.1
None	--	--	--	9.0	2.0	8.3	9.0	14.2	6.4	7.2	5.5	10.9	7.0
Total group	--	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Social services are being rendered by 4.9 percent of all out-of-state graduates, with 4.6 percent of the men and 4.3 percent of the women active here. In the first 10-year period, totals for both men and women were considerably higher than at any time since. At that time 13.3 percent of the men and 18 percent of the women gave social service, and for the last 10 years the percentage has dropped to 3 percent for the men and 5.8 percent for women. This may be due to a changing conception of what constitutes social service.

Education and agriculture each attracted the voluntary service of 4 percent of the graduates, but fluctuations in their totals were so small as to be of little or no value over the period studied. This fairly significant percentage is to be expected in light of the fact that college graduates at this school ordinarily (as indicated by previously described tables) study agriculture or education and find their life work in this field, and voluntary service often accompanies the choice of a remunerative vocation.

Seven percent of all graduates listed in the survey said they were giving no voluntary services at all. This may be true or due to the fact that they do not recognize their activities as voluntary public service; or are unduly modest about them.

Nearly 4 percent of the women listed no voluntary service, as compared with only 5.5 percent of the men. This may be attributed to the fact that woman's job in the home is never done, and outside activity becomes difficult to assume along with the cares of family life. This fact may also be credited to the conclusion that men are brought in contact with fields of public service through their work, while women must seek chances to give service.

The wide variety of types of voluntary service is directly creditable to the variety of activities in which college students are trained. Such fields as history, literature, politics, drama, public speaking, education, and numerous others are all offshoots of college preparation.



## GENERAL SUMMARY

## Part I.

1. The largest percent of graduates now residing outside the state of Utah were the children of city dwellers, and the next largest group had parents who lived on farms. The preponderance of city dwellers may have been partially traceable to the large percentage of the college graduates with Logan or Salt Lake as a pre-college residence. The farm-dweller situation is likely in part a reflection of inadequate farming opportunities in Utah.

2. Most of the parents studied in the survey quit school on completion of the eighth grade. This was a cultural pattern of the time and represents a contrast to the college graduates, their children, as dealt with in this study.

3. Latter-Day Saint was the dominant religion of the parents. Such was to be expected on the basis of the dominant position of the Latter-Day Saint Church in the state.

4. English and Scandinavian were the important nationality groups represented by the parents. A study of nationality representations in Utah would likely give precedence to these two peoples.

5. The greatest percent of fathers as well as of mothers were between 50-54 years of age. This may indicate that the graduate attending college was the second or third child. The first child in many instances undoubtedly remained on the farm or in the parents business. Because of an apparent lack of opportunity or more funds available in the family budget the second child went to college to prepare himself for a vocation.

6. From an occupational standpoint, most of the fathers of grad-

uates studied were farm operators or laborers. Here again the rural nature of Utah is a likely influence, as is the fact that the U.S.A.C. is an agricultural college. Professional workers standing in second place may be traceable to the family pattern, more funds in such families or no possibility of staying with an old farmstead.

7. Graduates came in largest number from families composed of 6, 7, and 8 members. Families with 1 and 2 children were represented to a lesser degree in the college enrollment. It might be true that families with just 1 or 2 children have businesses and finances enough to absorb their children. On the other extreme families with 12 or more members may contribute such a small percent of the graduates on account of lack of finances necessary to send all their sons and daughters to college. The high percent of families having 6 or 7 children, and having graduates in college, may be due to the fact that they can contribute some financial support to about this number and have students rely on self-help for the balance.

8. The greatest percentage of families showed deaths of no members under the age of 21. This finding corresponds with the more recent practices of preventive medicine. The trend is now from cure to preventions and results in increased longevity.

## Part II.

1. The preponderance of all students in the survey were former Utahns. One then is naturally led to ask such questions as: just what percentage of Utah's young people find it necessary to move outward. Is Utah being depleted of potential leadership. How long has this trend been in evidence. What can be done to provide opportunities at home.

2. Agriculture courses attracted most of the male students and the majority of the women registered in home economics. Such should be the case in an agricultural institution.

3. Present residences of most of the out-of-state graduates concentrated in the states of Idaho and California. At present nearly one half of the out-of-state graduates are located in Idaho and California. The concentration in Idaho may be due to the fact that out of the entire group considered 16.3 percent were formerly from this state, while more, 23.9 percent reside there. The 7.6 percent increase in those now residing in Idaho may be due in part to the fact that Idaho is a border state and does offer opportunity along lines of employment. Many of the graduates of the college find an especially attractive field in teaching in this state.

On the other hand California is the present residence of 23.9 percent of the graduates. Interesting enough, California was not represented as the pre-college residence for any of the graduates. This would seem to indicate that students are locating in California because of its offering some of the best business and miscellaneous employment opportunities to the graduates.

4. Occupations listed by them included more professional workers than any other class. Women's occupations, naturally, consisted of an overwhelming majority of housewives, with the balance of the women divided among many fields. Apparently college education exerts its influence in the professional fields and is not just a fund of general information.

5. Tabulations showed a close relationship between college training and occupation. Most of the students of commerce engaged in office, sales, and managerial work, and other fields showed similar guiding

influences of their separate disciplines. The majority of out-of-state graduates registered in the School of Agriculture secured positions that could be classified as professional in nature. Graduating members of this particular school who returned to the farm comprised a large percentage in contrast to members graduating in the other 6 schools.

A smaller percentage of those graduating in the school of Arts and Sciences obtained positions that might be classified as professional. The smaller percentage of professional occupations may be attributed in part to the fact that women were registered in this school (and not in agriculture) and were married. Table E (appendix) shows that over one-fourth of the total group were classified as housewives.

The School of Commerce ranked comparatively low in number of graduates securing professional positions. The particular classification used by the writer may account in part for this low percentage, as office workers, salesmen, etc. were not a part of the professional classification but a separate and distinct classification that graduates of this particular school did pursue occupations related to their field.

Over one-half of those students registered in the School of Education secured professional positions. The percentage classified as professionals might have been higher had the housewives category been eliminated, for over one-third were so classified.

The School of Engineering contributed the largest percent of graduates employed as professional workers. This particular field stresses extreme specialization for its men who they are staying with their profession. There has been an apparent demand for men

qualified and trained in this school.

The School of Forestry placed over three-fourths of its men in jobs that were classified as professional in nature. In as much as this particular school is in its comparative infancy and the field is new, one might expect many of its graduates to secure professional jobs.

Nearly three-fourths of the students registered in the school of Home Economics became housewives (71.2 percent). However, of those who chose to remain in professions, over one-fourth of the total secured positions that were professional in nature.

6. Literature was the most popular major cultural interest, with music and education ranking second and third. A comparison with a non-college control group would be of interest in this field.

7. Graduates devoted most of the leisure time spent in voluntary service to religious organizations. Scouting was also popular. Social service ranked third. Here again the Utah culture pattern is likely reflected.

BIBLIOGRAPHYBooks

1. Geddes, Joseph A., A Classification of Rural Utah Groups. A monograph, Utah Division of Cooperative Rural Research, Logan, Utah, 1935.
2. Thornwaite, Warren C., Internal Migration in the United States. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1934.
3. Hill, Ray M., Some Effects of Population Changes in Utah. Utah State Planning Board, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1936. Mimeograph.
4. Works Progress Administration. Occupational Classification and Code. Circular No. 2, Works Progress Administration, Washington D.C., 1935.
5. Lindley, Betty and Ernest K., A New Deal for Youth. New York: Viking Press, 1938.
6. Goodrich, Carter. Migration and Planes of Living, 1920-1934. University of Pennsylvania Press.
7. Bennion, Milton. New Frontiers for American Youth. Extension Division, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1939.
8. Whelpton, P.K., Needed Population Research. Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, 1938.
9. Stouffer, Samuel A. and others, Training Methods and Standards for Social Research. Sociology and Social Research 18:203-18 Feb. 1934.
10. Perry, Harold E., The Questionnaire Method. Journal of Applied Sociology 10:155-8 N-D'25.
11. Sterns, Fred H., Methods of Forecasting Future Population. Public Management 12:545-8 N'30.
12. Alexander, Carter. Research and Survey Techniques. Review of Educational Research 2:114-15, 169-70 Ap'32.
13. Mc Koy, A.T.A. New Method of Handling Statistical Data. Royal Statistical Society, Journal Suppl. 1:62-75 1934.

## APPENDIX

Table A. Religious affiliation of parents of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Religion of parents	Comparative percentages in 10-year intervals												
	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930	Average	Average						
	to	to	to	to	to	1894 to	1894 to						
	* 1900	1909	1919	1929	1939	1939	1939						
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	all					
	F : M	F : M	F : M	F : M	F : M	F : M	F : M	parents					
Latter-Day Saint	-- : --	78.0: 78.0	84.0: 83.0	91.7: 92.3	87.4: 90.2	87.8: 88.8	88.3						
Unclassified Protestant	-- : --	4.7: 4.7	4.9: 4.7	1.9: 2.5	.4: .4	2.2: 2.6	2.2						
Methodist	-- : --	-- : --	.5: 1.7	.9: 1.9	1.6: 2.6	1.0: 1.9	1.5						
Baptist	-- : --	2.8: 2.8	.5: .9	.9: .9	2.0: .8	1.3: .9	1.4						
Presbyterian	-- : --	-- : 2.5	1.7: 1.7	-- : .9	1.3: 2.0	1.1: 1.5	1.3						
Lutherian	-- : --	4.7: 4.7	2.7: 2.6	-- : --	1.2: 1.6	1.1: 1.6	1.2						
Congregationalist	-- : --	-- : --	.5: .5	.9: --	.4: .4	.2: .2	.4						
Catholic	-- : --	-- : --	-- : --	-- : --	.4: .4	.1: .1	.1						
Greek Orthodox	-- : --	-- : --	-- : --	-- : --	.4: .4	.1: .1	.1						
None	-- : --	9.8: 7.3	4.7: 4.4	3.4: 1.2	4.5: .8	4.8: 2.0	3.2						
Total group	-- : --	100.0: 100.0	100.0: 100.0	100.0: 100.0	100.0: 100.0	100.0: 100.0	100.0						

\* No material available on students before 1900 for this table or the tables which follow.



Table B. Present or latest vocation of Fathers of Utah State Agricultural College graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Occupation of father	Percentage of fathers by 10-year intervals						
	Preceding:	1900	1910	1920	1930:	Average	
	:	to	to	to	to	1894 to	
	1900	1909	1919	1929	1939:	1939	
	Father	Father	Father	Father	Father:	Father	
Professional worker	---	4.9	15.0	12.4	17.8	14.3	
Proprietor and managers	---	17.1	14.4	11.5	7.0	11.0	
Office workers	---	2.4	3.0	4.9	3.3	3.8	
Salesmen	---	--	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.1	
Skilled workers	---	12.2	10.8	5.7	11.3	8.9	
Semi-skilled workers	---	--	--	--	.8:	.3	
Unskilled laborers	---	2.4	2.4	5.0	5.1	4.3	
Farm operators and laborers	---	61.0	50.0	57.6	51.0	54.3	
Total group	---	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Table C. Comparison of the ages of parents\* of Utah State Aricultural College  
graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Graduates living outside State in the Fall of 1939													
Age of Parents	Comparative percent of parents of graduates by 10-year interval												
	Preceding:		1900		1910		1920		1930		Average		
	to		to 1919:		to		to		1894 to				
	1900	1909				1929		1939		1939			
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
35 to 39	--	--	--	--	1.8	4.2	.6	2.5	.4	--	.8	2.0	
40 to 44	--	--	2.4	9.8	1.8	3.6	4.8	7.6	4.6	7.5	3.9	6.8	
45 to 49	--	--	7.3	24.4	7.8	15.0	9.2	17.5	12.9	18.7	9.9	17.7	
50 to 54	--	--	12.2	12.2	11.4	17.4	20.7	16.3	24.0	29.9	19.3	20.6	
55 to 59	--	--	7.3	9.8	13.8	10.8	11.8	13.4	21.2	20.7	14.9	14.9	
60 to 64	--	--	19.5	14.6	13.1	16.1	20.0	18.8	19.0	12.9	18.2	16.2	
65 to 69	--	--	7.3	2.4	16.1	10.1	16.7	16.6	11.2	8.3	14.3	11.8	
70 to 74	--	--	24.4	7.3	19.3	12.6	7.0	3.8	3.7	1.2	9.7	5.1	
75 to 79	--	--	17.2	19.5	11.4	9.6	6.7	2.2	1.7	.8	6.7	4.3	
80 to 84	--	--	2.4	--	.6	2.5	1.0	1.3	--	--	2.2	.5	
Deceased	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	.3	--	--	.1	.1	
Total group	--	--	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

\* Compilations refer to the age at the time of the graduates entrance into college.

Table D. Classification of occupation of Utah State Agricultural College  
graduates living outside Utah in the fall of 1939

Occupations	Comparative percentage of students by 10-year intervals													
	Preceding:		1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1930	:	Average		Average	
	:	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	to	:	1894 to		1894 to	
	:	:	1900	:	1909	:	1919	:	1929	:	1939	:	1939	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	all	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	students	
Professional workers	--	--	70.0	18.0	66.4	3.0	73.0	18.7	69.7	26.0	70.3	18.3	56.2	
Proprietors and managers	--	--	13.0	--	12.2	3.0	8.9	1.0	4.8	1.4	8.8	1.4	6.7	
Office workers	--	--	7.0	--	5.3	--	7.6	1.0	5.2	1.4	6.2	.9	4.8	
Salesmen	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	7.2	--	4.0	--	5.9	--	4.2	
Skilled workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	.3	--	.3	
Farm operators and laborers	--	--	10.0	--	9.1	--	2.9	--	2.3	--	4.4	--	3.3	
Inexperienced persons *	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	13.0	8.9	4.1	2.8	3.8	
House wives	--	--	--	82.0	--	94.0	--	79.3	--	62.3	--	76.6	20.7	
Total group	--	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

\* This group is doing graduate work.

Table E. Comparison of the type of college training with the present occupation of Utah State  
Agricultural College graduates living outside the state of Utah in the  
fall of 1939

Schools in which graduates were registered in college	: Present occupation of graduates with percentage employed in each									
	: Professional:	Propri-	: Office :	Sales-	: Skilled:	Farm oper-	: Inexper-	: House:	Total	
	: workers	: etors and:	workers:	men :	workers:	ators and	: ienced	: wives:	group	
	: workers	: managers:	:	:	:	: laborers	: persons:	:	:	
Agriculture	: 71.8	: 6.7	: 2.9	: 1.5	: .5	: 11.4	: 5.2	: --	: 100.	
Arts and Sciences	: 59.2	: 5.0	: 2.0	: 2.7	: .4	: .4	: 4.0	: 26.3	: 100.	
Commerce	: 30.2	: 11.7	: 20.1	: 17.0	: --	: .8	: 6.0	: 14.2	: 100.	
Education	: 54.2	: 5.0	: 3.3	: 1.8	: --	: --	: 1.8	: 33.9	: 100.	
Engineering	: 84.0	: 7.1	: 1.8	: 1.8	: --	: 1.8	: 3.5	: --	: 100.	
Forestry	: 80.7	: 19.3	: --	: --	: --	: --	: --	: --	: 100.	
Home Economics	: 25.5	: --	: 1.1	: 1.1	: --	: --	: 1.1	: 71.2	: 100.	

\* This group are doing graduate work.

Information Secured For Study

I. Questionnaire sent to migrating graduates of the Utah State Agricultural College from 1894 to 1939.

Check ( ) the following concerning your parents at the time you were in College.

1. a. Farm-dweller family: A farm family living on the farm, outside the edge-of-town farms.
  - b. Village-farm family: A farm family whose home is located within the village and whose farm is situated outside the blocked area in neighboring territory.
  - c. Edge-of-village family: A farm family living on the edge of the village, that is, both on the farm and in the village, thus coming directly under the influence of both.
  - d. Rural non-farm families: The various business, professional, skilled, non-skilled workers who live in the community under 5,000 population and who obtain a livelihood from non-farm vocations.
  - e. Urban non-farm families: The various business, professional, skilled, and unskilled workers who live in the community over 5,000 population and who obtain a livelihood from non-farm vocations.
- 
2. a. Last grade completed in school, father \_\_\_\_\_, mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. Nationality derivation, father \_\_\_\_\_, mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Age: father \_\_\_\_\_, mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. Religion: father \_\_\_\_\_, mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e. Total number of children born to your mother \_\_\_\_\_.
  - f. Number of brothers and sisters who died before reaching the age of 21 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - g. Present or last vocation of your father \_\_\_\_\_.
- 
3. Indicate the following concerning yourself:
    - a. Major cultural interest \_\_\_\_\_.
    - b. Field of most important voluntary service \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Information secured from College Alumni Office concerning Utah State

Agricultural College graduates migrating to other states from 1894 to 1939.

- a. Students name \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Year graduated \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. Sex \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Present address: State \_\_\_\_\_.
- Town \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Original address: State \_\_\_\_\_.
- Town \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. Present vocation \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Information secured from Registrars Office concerning Utah State

Agricultural College graduates migrating to other states from 1894 to 1939.

- a. School in which student secured a major \_\_\_\_\_.

